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HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE VANDERBILT.

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The United States Mail steamship *Vanderbilt*, P. E. LEFEVRE, Commander, from Havre and Southampton on Wednesday, Aug. 15, arrived at this port yesterday.

The news by the *Vanderbilt*, which furnishes details of the telegram sent from Cape Race, and was published in Saturday's TIMES, is of considerable importance.

It is reported, on authority not to be discredited, that, in the event of GARIBALDI'S invading Naples, Austria *will actively interfere in behalf of the latter Power*. Austria has addressed a note on this subject to Piedmont, demanding explanations. We translate and publish below a variety of articles, on this subject, from European journals.

The intelligence of the disembarkation of 1,800 Garibaldians in Calabria is confirmed.

The Paris papers publish a telegram dated Naples, Aug. 11, (evening,) which asserts that the Garibaldians attempted to land at Altafiume, near Reggio, and at Candritello, but were repulsed by the royal troops. Two hundred only are said to have succeeded in landing, and were pursued into the interior. This statement requires confirmation.

The dispatch announcing that GARIBALDI had been in the neighborhood of Naples to confer with the chiefs of the Italian movement is not authenticated.

Notwithstanding the severities of the King and Count D'AQUILA, numbers of Neapolitan naval officers have refused to fight against GARIBALDI.

The *Patrie* "mentions," under reserve, that letters from Turin assert that, in order to avoid the grave complications which might result for Italy from the occupation of the kingdom of Naples by GARIBALDI, there was a question of sending a Sardinian *corps d'armée* to Naples in virtue of a Convention between the Governments of Naples and Piedmont.

A telegram from Naples, dated August 14, says that at midnight the *Veloce*, steamer, which lately deserted to GARIBALDI, entered the harbor of Castellamare, and fired several canon shots at the *Monarca*, but retired without having produced any results.

A diplomatic note from the Neapolitan Minister for Foreign Affairs informs the great Powers that, in case vessels sailing under the Sardinian colors should attempt to disembark Garibaldians, they will be fired upon.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* says that according to dispatches from Naples, the King will probably abandon his dominions. Neither the army nor the navy, it is said, will fight for FRANCIS II.

Rome is tranquil. A dearth is feared, and the municipality of the city demand the prohibition of the exportation of corn.

The strength of the French Syrian expedition will, it is said, number 12,000 men instead of 6,000, the figure originally agreed upon.

A letter from Paris states that Lord DUFFERIN, the Commissioner of the English Government in Syria, carries with him an order to Admiral MARTIN to land 1,500 seamen and marines to coöperate with the French troops in maintaining order in the district of Beyrout.

Prince DANIELO, of Montenegro, has been assassinated.

The London *Court Journal* says:

"It is expected that Her Majesty will not remain at Balmoral longer than a month, and that the Queen and Prince will then cross to Hamburg in the Royal yacht, proceed to Coburg, and, after a short stay at Rhinhartsbrun, go to Gotha. It is here that it is expected the meeting between the Princess Royal and Her Majesty will take place."

The London *Times* says that there can be no doubt of the injury done to the hops by the ungenial weather, and the intelligence of each day confirms the opinion that in many districts they will prove a total failure.

The rumors of an approaching interview between the Emperor NAPOLEON and the Queen of Spain are again revived. They are founded, probably, on the articles in the Madrid journals, that still speak of the event with great confidence.

The *Moniteur* also announces that on the night of 12th inst., a fire broke out at the barracks of the Emperor at the Camp of Chalons, near the room of the Imperial Prince. The fire was promptly subdued, and the Prince was not even awoke.

The *Moniteur* also publishes an article on the labors of the legislative session, and states that the trial made of the Imperial constitution has been favorable. The constitution of France, it says, can bear a comparison with the most vaunted organizations.

JULES FAVRE, known from his opposition to the Government, has been elected *Bâtonnier* (chief) of the Barristers of Paris.

The Paris *Débats* has an article calling the attention of the Government to the possibility of a scarcity of corn, in consequence of the continued cold and wet weather in a great part of France. It points out that in England large stores of grain are being laid in, and urges the abolition, or at least the suspension of the sliding scale.

The *National Union*, a Madrid paper, accuses the Carlists of seditiously intriguing to bring about the annexation of Catalonia to France.

THREATENING ATTITUDE OF AUSTRIA.

A Hostile Note to the Cabinet of Turin—Review of the Present Condition of Europe—A General War Anticipated.

From Our Paris Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Aug. 14, 1860.

At a moment when GARIBALDI seems ready to pounce upon Naples, new obstacles arise to prevent or at least to procrastinate the event. The reply of the Dictator to the letter of VICTOR EMANUEL, and the speech of the Pro-Dictator, DEPRETIS, to the Palermitans, in which the intention to carry the war into Venetia is very clearly indicated, have served as a pretext for the Austrian Government to send a hostile note to the Cabinet of Turin. This attitude of the Austrian Government has produced a great excitement at Turin, and we now see these two Governments about in the same position of hostility as they were last year, two months before the crossing of the Ticino. Austria has collected 250,000 men in Venetia, and is not only increasing the strength of her present colossal fortifications there, but is building a new one on the Mincio, at a point where NAPOLEON crossed last Summer. In reply to these menaces of Austria, Piedmont has called under arms her conscripts of 1858 and 1859 entire, and now Austria blames anything that may be hostile in her attitude to this movement of Piedmont. Thus we are going through the old quarrel of 1859 again—the same series of criminations and recriminations, the same quarrel as to who commenced the quarrel.

The visit of M. FARINI, member of the Piedmontese Cabinet, to M. BERTANI, the agent of GARIBALDI at Genoa, the visit of the latter directly afterwards to GARIBALDI at Messina, and the visit of GARIBALDI to the leaders of the revolutionary party at Naples, were all the result of this new attitude of Austria. It is well understood that NAPOLEON will not assist Piedmont in any war against Austria in which the latter acts only in the defensive, and the question therefore for Piedmont to consider is, whether, with the addition of Sicily, Naples, and the Roman States, other than Rome, she will be able in a war with Austria to dispense with the aid of France. France thinks she cannot and so advises Piedmont. The experience of GARIBALDI with his Sicilian recruits supports this view of the case, and although a year of liberty and of organization may work wonders on the people of Southern Italy, as it has already done on those of Lombardy, it is more than doubtful whether the new Italian Empire could withstand the army of Austria if the contest should commence at once. An immense moral force would be given to such a contest if it were certain that Rome was to be the future Capital of the new Kingdom; but here the Pope and France stand in the way, and no one can divine today how this perplexing Papal question is going to be got rid of. This question is for GARIBALDI, as well as for CAVOUR, the great stumbling block in the way of Italian unity.

If it be true that Austria has gone so far as to threaten an interference in case GARIBALDI lands in Naples, it must be that she has had a promise from Prussia of a more reliable character than that she gave her last year. And yet in face of the accord which exists between France and England on the subject of non-intervention in Italy, one has difficulty in comprehending such a step on the part of Austria. We think it more likely, after all, that Austria has notified Piedmon, that in case GARIBALDI takes Naples, and there commences to organize an expedition against Venetia, that then Austria, with the view of making sure her defence of Venetia, will take the initiative, and commence the attack wherever GARIBALDI and his army may be found. Under either view of the case the situation is grave, and is growing daily more so. If Austria and Prussia have formed an alliance ever so limited on Italian affairs, its first and most important effect will be to tighten the bonds of the alliance between England and France; for on the Italian question these two Powers only differ on secondary and unimportant details. If England should refuse the alliance of France, she will find herself supplanted by Russia, which would only be the worse for her. But England cannot and dare not refuse to act with France in case of another war in Italy with Austria, on the question of non-intervention.

The situation at Naples has become more critical for the Government than ever. It had been agreed between GARIBALDI and the leaders of his party at Naples, that he should await the election and meeting of the Parliament before crossing the Straits. His party were sure of electing a large majority of the Parliament from among their friends, and their first act would be to vote the downfall of the King, and to call GARIBALDI to form a Government under VICTOR EMANUEL. The act would then assume such a form of legality, under the new doctrine of popular sovereignty recognized by France and England, that these Powers would be obliged to protect the new order of things, while Austria could do no more than protest, as she did for the Duchies.

But it seems that the Neapolitan Government has perceived this new danger in time, and has decided on putting off the election to a later or to an indefinite period. This step, which is equivalent in the eyes of the Neapolitans to an abrogation of the new Constitution, will produce an immense fermentation, and only hasten the crisis the King wishes to avoid. For a *coup d'état* was already promised the Neapolitans in case the Parliament was Garibaldian, and voted in the sense referred to above. The King had in fact but two alternatives left in case the Parliament voted as indicated—either a *coup d'état* or flight. He had collected together in Naples all the aid possible for the *coup*, and it is probable that the Parliament would have been dissolved by force, the Constitution revoked, and the old order of things reëstablished. This, every one will understand, would have been a dangerous experiment and of short duration, but anything is better than flight, where there is absolutely no hope of return.

Another item which adds to the gravity of the situation is the notification given by the Neapolitan Government to its agent at Turin to hasten his departure, unless M. CAVOUR gave him at once some encouragement that the Piedmontese Government was disposed to act energetically in restraining GARIBALDI.

The report is not credited at Paris that Piedmont proposed to send to Naples a body of her soldiers to maintain order and to protect the Government. It is not improbable, however, that if GARIBALDI conquers Naples, Sardinia will seize the Roman States under the pretext of protecting the Pope from the violence of the Garibaldians.

The landing of a body of 1,500 of GARIBALDI'S men in Calabria, which was incorrect as at first reported, is repeated again with assurance from Naples, but we have no means of knowing what truth there is in the report. Such a proceeding, however, is not in accordance with the line of conduct we believe GARIBALDI to have adopted at this moment.

The number of Russian soldiers the London *Morning Chronicle* places at Odessa and on the Pruth, is believed to be largely exaggerated. The *Chronicle* is by far too shrewd in its inventions.

Altogether, the political horizon is dark, and people talk to-day of a general European war.

MALAKOFF.

MOST IMPORTANT AUSTRIAN NOTE.

DEMAND FOR EXPLANATION UPON PIEDMONT—AUSTRIA WILL ASSIST NAPLES.

Translated for the TIMES *from the Turin Correspondence of the Constitutionnel.*

The results attendant on the journey of M. BERTANI (the Piedmontese agent of GARIBALDI) are very serious. Our Government is about to receive a note from Austria conceived in most energetic terms. This note exposes in its way the events that have happened in Southern Italy, and seeks to establish and *to show the connection of our Government with the expedition of Garibaldi*. M. DE RECHBERG declares that the Austrian Government *will not by any means permit Gen. Garibaldi or his partizans to descend on Neapolitan territory*. It censures our Government for not preventing every attempt of this kind, and adds that any disembarkation of Garibaldians on the coast of Southern Italy *will immediately provoke the armed intervention of Austria in Italy, and be the signal for the march of Austrian troops to the defence of Francis II. across the Roman territory.*

It seems almost certain that M. DE BERTANI has been officially authorized by our Government to confer with Gen. GARIBALDI on this important document.

I do not know how M. DE CAVOUR will respond to M. DE RECHBERG. I presume that an article will appear in the official journal on the affairs of the Two Sicilies, tending to disengage King VICTOR EMANUEL from the enterprises of Gen. GARIBALDI. I think, however, I can assure you that, upon this important question the Cabinet of Ministers were not agreed up to yesterday. If the publication takes place, and if the note is really in the sense that I have just indicated, it remains only to see the effect that it will produce here and in Sicily upon the people, and on the mind of the Dictator. In the actual state of affairs, we may doubt whether the note can attain the object in view.

I am assured that the Minister of Foreign Affairs is occupied in the composition of a circular to be addressed to all our foreign diplomatic agents touching this grave matter.

Translated for the TIMES *from the Nationalités of Turin.*

Our Government is at present making extraordinary armaments to protect the country against the *possible aggression of a neighboring power, which every day becomes more threatening.*

This Government has addressed, during these last days, an important note to our Government, the contents of which will be made public without delay.

Translated for the TIMES *from L'Opinione Natzionale (Turin.)*

The existence of this note serves to explain the renewal of works and extraordinary armaments on the part of our Government; it will perhaps also serve to explain the unforeseen departure of M. BERTANI for Sicily. It is perhaps due to this menace, which was known here before it was put into the note of M. DE RECHBERG, that we owe the delay which the Dictator of Sicily has shown in effecting his descent upon the Continent. Will this delay eventually change into a definite abandonment of his plans of attack against the King of Naples? It seems to be improbable that things should turn in this fashion. GARIBALDI has gone so far that is impossible for him to stop.

It is said here that our Government will soon publish, in the official journal, a note which will have the object of taking away, in some sort, its own responsibility in the affairs of Southern Italy, and of disavowing it entirely, in case Gen. GARIBALDI should seek to push his enterprise still further.

Translated from the Paris Pays.

We do not believe in this note, since it would not accord in any particular with the plans it is generally supposed that Austria entertains, and which consist simply in defending herself if she should be attacked. Garibaldi's landing on Neapolitan territory would not be an attack on Austria. From another source, we learn that a rumor has been current to the effect that the forces of the Papal States would not await the well-known programme of the Dictator, but anticipate his attacks by coming to the help of the King of Naples.

This is a consideration, which, it is said, has been duly weighed, and caused the scale to decide in favor of a prudent temporisation.

Translated from the Journal des Debats.

We know not what foundation there is for these rumors, which, according to the same correspondences, have produced an emotion in Turin easily to be understood. This grave incident will now appear to be the object of the official mission with which the Piedmontese cabinet is said to have sent M. BERTANI to the Dictator. At the same time we receive another correspondence, which speaks of a communication made by the Emperor NAPOLEON to the King VICTOR EMANUEL, and calling his attention to the present graveness of the situation, in regard to Austria. We must add that, according to our own private correspondence from Turin, the representative of Russia is said to have received instructions from his Government in regard to the same subject, and which have been not very favorable. If all these rumors are well founded, it can be easily explained why GARIBALDI was still at Messina on the 8th and 9th of August, when so many were persuaded that he had already landed and made himself master of Naples.

Translated from the Paris Patrie.

We have reason to believe it to be quite true that an Austrian note has declared that, in the event of GARIBALDI taking possession of the Kingdom of Naples, or organizing an expedition against the Austrian possessions, *Austria would not wait for the attack, but would proceed to meet the Garibaldian troops on whatever point of the mainland it might be necessary.*

Translated for the Times from Le Nord of Aug. 15.

The political world is excited by the new attitude that Austria, who has not abandoned her dreams of a general revival in Italy, now wishes to assume in the Peninsula. French journals speak to-day of the note addressed to the Piedmontese Government by the Cabinet of Vienna, and to which we referred yesterday. A Turin print, the *Nationalités*, speaks also in the same tenor, but the details that it gives of the armaments say enough. Like us the *Opinione Nationale* thinks that this note is not disconnected with the journey of M. BERTANI to Sicily. According to the *Journal des Débats Austria will not be the only power which will evince a determination to prevent a union of Italy.*

On the other hand, a telegram of the 12th informs us that the Neapolitan Government has addressed a note to the Legations to notify them that she has given orders to fire upon any vessel carrying the Sardinian flag, that has volunteers on board, and that M. WINSPEARE has received orders to quit Turin within a given time if the pending negotiations have not been satisfactorily adjusted.

Translated from the Indépendance Belge.

Our correspondence from Paris treats of the approaching issue of a manifesto by the Emperor of Austria. Our accounts state that there is, in fact, some question of the publication of a document of this kind on the 18th, the anniversary of the Imperial birthday, a publication which would coincide with the promulgation of new concessions to public opinion. FRANCIS JOSEPH, foreseeing an early attack on Venetia, wishes, it is said, to make all possible concessions to his Magyar and slave subjects, so that he may not find himself pressed at the same time by two revolutionary currents in Hungary and Italy. According to other accounts it will not be a manifesto, properly so called, but an allocution, in which the Emperor will declare himself freed from the engagements of Villafranca, adding some threatening words for Piedmont. At Turin there is a report of an approaching declaration of war by Austria against Sardinia, arising out of the letter of GARIBALDI to the King, in which the Dictator of Sicily openly announces his intention of attacking Venice. *Explanations on this head have been demanded of Count Cavour, whose reply has been deemed unsatisfactory.* The enrollment of the classes of 1838 and 1839, by the Sardinian Government, has also given new umbrage to Austria. Although these rumors seem to us at least premature, they agree with a communication which we are assured has been made by the Emperor NAPOLEON to King VICTOR EMANUEL on the dangers of too aggressive an attitude against Austria. The French Sovereign has especially shown the impossibility of his interference in case of war, so long as Austria remains on the defensive.

THE ITALIAN REVOLUTION.

GARIBALDI'S PREPARATIONS.

From the Special Correspondence of the Times.

MESSINA, Tuesday, July 31, 1860.

This morning four steamers—the *Aberdeen*, the *Oregon*, the *Medea*, and the *Franklin*—brought from Palermo 1,600 men of the Brigade Sacchi, a number of muskets, and considerable *matériel* of artillery. All these were disembarked at the Faro, at the entrance of the Straits, as the most convenient point for future operations. Extremes meet, as the proverb says, and GARIBALDI seems to have adopted it. Knowing how impossible it is, with the force he commands, to observe that secrecy which is recommended as the most essential condition of success in military matters, he has adopted the opposite course of doing everything in broad daylight, of announcing his plans long beforehand, thus tiring out all imaginations, and at last doing the very thing he announced, but at the moment when it is least expected. This boldness and scorning of all secrecy have more than once confused his enemies. Thus to-day a whole flotilla of Neapolitan steamers coming from Messina, Reggio, Villa San Giovanni and Scylla, were cruising about the entrance to the Straits, and looking on at the process of disembarking men and warlik stores not more than 1,000 yards from them. They could see with the most indifferent glasses every man who landed, and every gun which was sent on shore—see its calibre, calculate its range, reckon the stores of ammunition, and count the pyramids of balls. It was all done in broad daylight. They could see GARIBALDI inspecting the process, follow his movements, and thus guess his dispositions.

There were, besides, other indications whence to draw an inference about the use to which a part, at any rate, of these guns would be put. There were several hundred workmen carrying earth, sandbags, beams, and planks, and arranging all this material so that even the blind could see they were throwing up batteries. Seeing the construction of these works, the Neapolitans could likewise draw the inference that they were meant to command the Straits, and thus to impede all communication by sea between Naples and the points occupied by the Neapolitans in Sicily. The guns taken at Melazzo will help considerably in this work, and some large ship guns will do the rest. As it is, the Neapolitan navy has given signs of even greater unwillingness than the army, and a few well-aimed shot will scarcely improve their disposition. To understand the full valve of our position as masters of the Straits, it must be remembered that Naples and Gaeta have been and are the only real base of operations for the Neapolitans, that there are no ports worth that name on the southern and eastern shores of the Continent, and that the roads in Calabria and across the range of the Apennines are even more neglected than those in Sicily. All the communication between Naples and this side is carried on by sea, and must pass the Straits. If we succeed in establishing ourselves strongly on the point of the Faro, we have, at the same time, bridged over, as it were, the channel which separates us from the Continent, and have acquired a base of operations from which we can go across to any point on the southern and eastern coast. The starting out of this position, instead of preparing for, and engaging in, a siege of the fort of Messina, is one of those rays of the genius of GARIBALDI with which the whole Sicilian expedition so much abounds. The Straits once secured, the forts of Messina become untenable.

Indeed, there is good reason to believe that the orders from Naples were to evacuate even now the forts if GARIBALDI should insist, but he did not insist, for it was rather an advantage than a disadvantage that harmless garrisons should occupy some places in Sicily, and thus deprive the Neapolitan army of some thousands of men.

The arrival of the National army on this side of the Straits has communicated the Italian fever to Calabria; while the Neapolitans still ruled supreme in this part, and we were far off, there was a good deal of talk of movements in Calabria, but very little or nothing more. Nevertheless, the secret committees which had been in formation for some time past in Calabria, as well as in every other part of the Neapolitan kingdom, began to show considerable activity. Prior to GARIBALDI'S landing and wonderful progress in Sicily, the eyes of Calabria were turned towards Naples. The programme was to upset the actual state of things, but very little union existed as to what was to be done after. As in Sicily, so in Calabria GARIBALDI'S deeds, and the idea which guided these deeds, have placed before people for the first time a positive solution. A united Italy offered all those guarantees of internal freedom and development which had been until then sought for in vain. Adopting the principle of union, there was no longer any necessity for trusting Royal oaths, so often broken, or invoking foreign protection, so continually used for selfish purposes. There were 11,000,000 Italians living already under the constitutional system which all the rest desired. To unite with this nucleus was the egg of COLUMBUS brought home to every one's capacity by GARIBALDI'S success.

The thing was so simple and so natural that it worked its way fast enough. As soon as GARIBALDI'S arrival was heard of, all the committees of the towns of Calabria sent representatives to Aspremonte, with full powers to come to an understanding about a common course of action. The resolution taken was to send a deputation across to invite GARIBALDI to do for the rest of the Neapolitan kingdom what he had done for Sicily.

The deputation arrived yesterday, and this morning, when GARIBALDI returned home from his inspection at the Faro, 40 influential men, representing all the towns of Calabria, were waiting for him in the anteroom. However glad to see them, he asked them to wait, for he had first another duty and pleasure in store for him. It was to welcome his old companions of the first Marsala expedition, who had arrived yesterday with the column from Catania, of which they form almost exclusively the corps of officers.

It was the second time I have seen GARIBALDI deeply moved during the exciting success of his Sicilian career. The first time was when the prisoners of the citadel at Palermo, surrounded by their families, came to thank him for their delivery. He had lost his natural eloquence then, and was speechless as yesterday; but on the other occasion he tried to conceal his emotion as a weakness, while this time he seemed to indulge in it with pleasure. He looked up again and again, letting his eyes wander round the well-known faces who had answered his call, full of faith and without hesitation, and cast them down again, as if remembering some one missing in the line, who was mouldering on the slopes of Calatafimi or under the ruins of Palermo. At last, giving one long look of love to all from those deep eyes of his, so full of soul, he told them: "My old faithful companions! The sight of you moves me and deprives me of all power of expressing the joy I feel at your sight." Then, pausing for a moment, he repeated this, as several of the following phrases: "You were few, and you have done much, and we shall be many to do what little remains to be done. There are some of the first expedition who are not officers, and who, consequently, are not among you; greet them on my behalf, and tell them that with men like my companions of the first expedition no deeds are impossible. Many, many greetings to them."

This reception being over, it was the turn of the Calabrese deputation, who, in the name of the towns of Calabria, formally invited GARIBALDI to come over, expressing the readiness of the people to follow him, and asking for arms. GARIBALDI told them how glad he was to see another member of the great Italian family rally round the common banner to make one great and strong Italy, independent of the foreigner, and free from the oppressor. He promised to come soon and send over arms before his arrival.

The unanimous demand of the deputation was the *when*. A smile was the answer, followed by the word "soon," which elicited a cheer all around.

A PERSONAL SKETCH OF GARIBALDI.

From the same Correspondence.

MESSINA, August 2.

I this morning accompanied GARIBALDI in his usual morning visit to the Faro. Whatever be the season, GARIBALDI gets up at dawn, and it is these early hours of the morning, which he calls his own, when he likes to indulge in his day dreams, or spend the time in confidential conversation. When at home or in the camp, he likes to saunter about, leaving no spot in the neighborhood unexplored, and having, above all, a tendency to ascend all high hills or towers from which you have the most extensive view in the neighborhood. It was in these early morning walks, near the village of Quartero, in the mountains about Genoa, that he worked out his idea of a descent upon Sicily, and on the heights of the Pizzo di Fico that he decided on the bold blow at Palermo. The tower of the lighthouse at the Faro is likely to become the brooding-place of some other great idea, for not a morning passes without GARIBALDI being seen at this chosen spot. Besides indulging in this favorite pastime of contemplation and concentration in himself, his presence at the Faro just at this time is required to vivify and advance the works which are being constructed there.

Like time, GARIBALDI waits for nobody, so I took care to be there at dawn. He lives at the Royal Palace, close to the villa, the little ornamental garden in the main street. As usual, leaving the larger apartments to his suite, he retired into a small corner room, which forms his bedroom, study and private room; adjoining it is a small room occupied by his private secretary. He had just done dressing when I entered; he walked about in the room, scarcely illuminated by the first gray light of the morning, finishing his toilet. Coffee and some hard biscuits were ready for breakfast on a small table, encumbered with papers, while in the rest of the room were lying about in picturesque confusion other papers, model arms, rifles, muskets, swords and revolvers, samples of the soldiers' rations as they ought to be, and cigars. Welcoming me with a hearty shake of the hand, he continued walking about twice or three times along the room, then stopping, he asked me, "Do you remember the 'Carme della Morte' of Ugo Foscolo?" On my confessing my ignorance he began to recite it to me, giving all the emphasis of which those sublime verses are capable. Having finished, we sat down to have some coffee, talking of poetry and the superiority of *versi sciolti* over ryhmes.

The carriage was ready, and we drove through the still silent streets towards the Marina. It is about nine miles to the Faro; almost all along the road there is a succession of dwelling-houses, villas, and villages. The first part of it is the usual Summer evening drive in ordinary times, and it well merits its attractions, with that deep blue sea, and the white fort and houses of Messina rising out of it; the picturesque fishing and coasting boats drawn up on the beach; to the left the verdant hills, coming down close to the road and exhibiting a deep green, tropical vegetation on their slopes; before you, in a graceful curve, the sandy promontory, with the Faro at its extremity; and on the opposite side of the Straits the mountains of Calabria, and the white buildings of Villa San Giovanni and Reggio, bathed by the sea. It is hard to say whether this scene is more lovely in the warm evening tinge, or seen in the rosy vapors of the morning.

Although it was only sunrise when we left the town, the dwellings of the lower classes were already open, the children playing on the beach, their elders peeping out of windows, or standing at the door, to give their greeting to their saviour, as GARIBALDI is called. Man, woman and child seemed to know him like an old acquaintance, and saluted him with their best smile. They are lying, as it were, in wait for him, knowing, as they do, that he passes every morning. By seeing him every morning they seem to think that they have acquired a kind of right to his acquaintance, and, above all, the children watch for his carriage, and never fail to stammer the "*Evviva Garibaldi!*" It is a kind of affectionate popularity which he enjoys on this spot, and which is quite different from the noisy popularity which is the usual tribute paid to great men; and GARIBALDI is just the man to appreciate this popularity, and to comply with its tyrannical exigencies. Every one expects to have a look of recognition, a familiar smile, a slight nod or waving of the hand; it would tire out any one else except the man from whom they are expected. He sees every one and listens to every one—the most formidable *corvée* in a country where every one begins his speech with the creation of the world.

DEFENSIVE PREPARATIONS IN NAPLES.

From the Naples correspondence of the Times.

His Majesty will not disband the foreign troops, as he deems them necessary to his defence in case of an attack from GARIBALDI; and that this is probable and near at hand there is every reason to expect. I have been informed by a high authority that the answer of the Dictator to VICTOR EMANUEL'S letter was to the effect that *he did not believe it emanated from his Majesty, but from Count* CAVOUR, *and that, therefore, he should hurry on his landing on the continent.* A high official authority tells me also that, in answer to the remonstrances and declarations of the Piedmontese Government that it would not answer for the consequences of the contemplated movement, GARIBALDI replied that *he was too far compromised to draw back.* Letters from officers in the army at Messina, dated the 28th of July, say that they were expecting to cross over daily, and, indeed, all the preparations indicate that the step will be shortly taken. The Neapolitans have concentrated a force in the Calabrias of near 40,000 men, and the Garibaldians expect some sharp work before they get up to Naples, but, unless the Royal troops conduct themselves better than they have hitherto done, it will be, I think, a short affair and a triumphal march. There is, to be sure, a considerable reaction in the provinces, but it will be more likely to manifest itself after the fact, and I fully expect that the settlement will be no settlement at all.

Mercantile vessels have been taken up this week to convey provisions to the army, and last Sunday the *Partenope* frigate was ordered to leave, with a view to destroy the works which GARIBALDI has been erecting near Messina. The commander, however, Capt. BARONE, demanded an audience of his Majesty and gave in his resignation, which was not accepted. As BARONE persevered, another commander has been appointed; in fact, there are many in the service who, though they would be faithful to the King against a foreign enemy, will not engage in a war against Italians.

In anticipation of the speedy arrival of the insurgents, the Government sent notices round to the Legations on Saturday night or Sunday morning, requesting them to draw out their vessels beyond gunshot. Mr. ELLIOT came over from Castellamare on Sunday and had an interview on the subject with DEMARTINO, and I believe the note was withdrawn, or at all events that it will not be attended to. A deputation of our merchants waited on Mr. ELLIOT yesterday to take instructions as to what should be done, and the result was, I understand, that no step is to be taken. Of course there is immense agitation in the city, though order is admirably preserved. A continual cause of alarm is that a great portion of the troops are nightly assembled in the Campo, where the King visits them and invokes their fidelity. General PIANELLI, the Minister of War, is making strong efforts to create a force which may be relied on in the moment of danger; but so corrupt is everything in this country, and so hostile is the nation to the Bourbons, that I doubt much whether any stand will be made. Meanwhile the people are arming in every direction. There can be no mistake on the subject, as your correspondent has seen folios on folios of "permits" to carry arms in the offices of the Prefettura, and I have been informed that the demands are numerous and constant; in addition to this women and children in private families are engaged in making cartouches. All this sounds very menacing, and I fear that great strife and anarchy are inevitable here. The very calm and order which exist here are, I think, the precursors of a storm—people are reposing in their consciousness of power and the strength of their resolution.

GEN. LAMORICIERE'S PREPARATIONS.

We translate the following letter, dated at Gen. LAMORICIERE'S camp, July 27, from *Le Nord*:

"Gen. LAMORICIERE has been for several days in the midst of military operations. After having examined the strategical works, and inspected the numerous troops stationed near the frontiers of Tuscany and the Romagna, he has had, according to a report current here, a long interview with a foreign General. It is said that this was an Austrian General, but nothing concerning the subject of their conversation has transpired. The General-in-Chief holds his troops in constant readiness. He makes them march and counter-march, with the double object of exercising his soldiers and deceiving his enemies in regard to the number of his forces. Besides this, he erects batteries and earthworks at several places, and demolishes them immediately afterwards, erecting new ones at a short distance; and thus keeps his engineer corps and his artillery in constant movement. He sees all and directs all."

ANTICIPATED FLIGHT OF FRANCIS II.

A telegram from Trieste says:

"When Commander WULLERSDORFF, with a flotilla, was sent, in May last, to cruise in the Neapolitan waters, Count SZECHENY, the Austrian Minister at Naples, was instructed to inform King FRANCIS II. that the Austrian flotilla was principally destined to be held at the disposal of the young monarch and his family in the event of the revolution compelling them to quit their own country.

It is no longer doubted that if GARIBALDI succeeds in becoming master of Naples the King and his Consort will retire on board the Imperial flotilla, and afterwards take refuge at Vienna."

SCOPE OF THE PRESENT STRUGGLE.

From the Paris Correspondence of the Times.

Pending fresh events in Italy, and especially renewed action on the part of GARIBALDI, rumors are circulated and conjectures indulged in. Of the former the latest that has reached me is that Col. FRANCONNIERE, aide-de-camp to Prince NAPOLEON, who is now in Turin, was bearer of an autograph letter from the French Emperor to VICTOR EMANUEL, *warning him to be careful what he did, for that if he provoked a collision with Austria, he must not reckon on assistance from France*, which Power, bound by the Treaty of Zurich, would not interfere on his behalf. Such is the *on dit* of the day. Certainly it is difficult to imagine a state of things affording a wider field for speculation than that which now prevails from the Alps to the very toe of the Italian boot. In the North we have Sardinia strengthening her army, and Venetia bristling with bayonets and artillery. From Genoa expedition after expedition hurries down to Sicily, where GARIBALDI hastens organization and collects transports with the acknowledged design of planting his banner in the Neapolitan capital. At Naples troops muster for defence, and in the Roman States LAMORICIERE marshals his motley cohorts of adventurers, and struggles—not very successfully, it would seem—to reduce to discipline the refuse of various nations that have been wheedled or deceived into joining him. Will he, or will he not, make common cause with the adherents of the King of Naples, and enter the latter's dominions on the first tidings of GARIBALDI'S invasion? If he does not do so, and if GARIBALDI, as seems pretty generally believed, makes short work of such resistance as the partisans of the Bourbon will be able to offer him, what will be the Dictator's next move? Will he march upon Rome, or will he pause and reflect, embarrassed less by apprehensions of LAMORICIERE'S army than by the anomalous and awkward position in which he will find himself with respect to the French garrison of the Pope's capital? These are but a small sample of the puzzling questions suggested by the present position of affairs in the Italian Peninsula—questions to which none can furnish a reply. GARIBALDI'S final object has been sufficiently declared. *He aims at nothing less than the complete liberation of Italy, including Venetia.* The last will be the greatest difficulty. A well-known follower of GARIBALDI is reported to have said, when lately in Paris, that *his chief intended to liberate Venice from Pesth.* This must mean, if it be really GARIBALDI'S idea, a course of action on a scale and of a nature such as I do not think has as yet been anticipated. There are points of the Austrian coast of the Adriatic where a landing could be far more easily effected than at strongly-fortified Venice, and whence the Sicilian army might extend a hand to Hungarian insurgents. Fiume is but a moderate distance from Ancona. Such are the bold speculations some persons hazard, the realization of which could not take place without drawing into war Powers far mightier than those menacing each other in Central and Southern Italy. And, at a probably later date, what is the course Sardinia will deem herself compelled to take? Will she remain inactive if LAMORICIERE marches into the Neapolitan dominions? Will the Government of VICTOR EMANUEL be willing or able to leave GARIBALDI to contend against such an accumulation of forces? And will LAMORICIERE venture to leave the Roman States exposed to the imminent danger of an insurrection, aided by descents of armed bands from Northern Italy? A very short time must, according to present appearances, solve most of these embarrassing questions.

THE SYRIAN OUTBREAK.

IMPORTANT STATEMENTS OF LORD DE REDCLIFFE.

In the House of Lords, Aug. 14, Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, late British Ambassador at Constantinople, said: I have given notice in writing to my noble friend the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, of certain questions which I wish to put to him before your lordships proceed to the business of the day. The first relates to the state of affairs in Syria. I wish to ask my noble friend whether any orders have been given directing one of the armed vessels belonging to Her Majesty's squadron in the Mediterranean to proceed to Smyrna, and other large towns on the coast of the Archipelago, for the protection of British subjects and property. I received only yesterday a letter from Smyrna which, although it is of a private kind, goes so much to the point, that in justification of my question I will venture to read it to your lordships. My correspondent residing in Smyrna writes in these terms:

SMYRNA, Friday, Aug. 3.

The alarm here is still great, and I should be glad to see a vessel of war. I have no fear of the Mahomedan residents of Smyrna taking the initiative in any move against the Christians, for they are in a minority. What we have to fear is a fire, or any dispute between Turks and Greeks, in which eventually there might be fearful results. We have also another cause for alarm. The migratory races in the interior amount in all within the pashalick to 110,000. Throughout the Mahomedan population in the interior there is much discontent against the Turkish Government. Should any move take place, it is impossible to say whether a spirit of fanaticism or jealousy might not lead them against the Christians. The consequence of the alarm is a very great check to trade, and the fear which is felt at Constantinople does not improve matters. I hope the storm will blow over; still I cannot refrain from repeating that I should be most happy to see a vessel of war here, not only for the protection of the interests of nearly 5,000 under British protection in and near Smyrna, but also as a check upon the evil-disposed. When the outbreak in Syria was first known, vessels of war should have been sent to all the principal ports in Turkey. At all events, one should have been sent here, where there is so large an amount of British interest at stake.

It is not at Smyrna alone that alarm is expressed. In a letter which I have received to-day from Constantinople, dated the 1st of August, there occur these expressions, which I have extracted as briefly as possible:

"Another cause of mischief here is the strong impression that Europe will never unite together against the mismanagement of Turkish administration. But if the Turkish Ministers were once to see at least England and France agree together on this point you would see them act quite differently. * * There could not, I believe, be a better or more justifiable opportunity for making a last effort to save this country, which is sure otherwise to perish, than since the last awful occurrences in Syria have fixed public opinion to such an extent. Any attempt again to patch up things in the usual diplomatic way, will, you may rest assured, end in no practical result, and only postpone the evil moment. * * The public mind has been very much excited of late by passing events, and strong apprehensions are still entertained of some eventual outbreak in the capital. Poverty and discontent prevail more or less almost among every class and community. One cannot tell what may be the result of all this without some prompt and efficient change."

I think that the language of these letters, which come from persons of respectability and much experience, justifies me in attaching importance to the answer which I may receive from my noble friend. It also justifies the opinion which I have already expressed, that these disturbances in Syria *are not referable to local causes alone, but are immediately connected with the general condition of the Turkish Empire, the state of the public mind, and the weakness of the policy of the Government, arising from a long habit of vicious administration*; and I cannot refrain from saying that a very serious responsibility will devolve upon her Majesty's Government if occasion is not taken to press upon the Turkish Government the adoption of that system of reforms to which they are pledged in every possible manner, pledged in honor, as well as by interest, and to their own subjects, as well as to Europe at large. I have already expressed my firm conviction that, unless some stringent measures, such at least as are within the law of nations and the limits of moral and diplomatic action, are adopted with more vigor than has hitherto been shown, it will be impossible for the Turkish Government to preserve its authority so as to prevent the recurrence of such disturbances as those in Syria, or of events still more important, not only to Turkey, but to Europe. I do hope that when the measures which are now being taken for restoring tranquility in Syria have had their effect, some effort will be made to interpose a barrier between the races, the contention between whom has in part given rise to these events. I do not hesitate to express my opinion that if circumstances appear favorable to the measure, it would be very desirable that the contending tribes should no longer be allowed to occupy, in the form of a mixed population, the same villages where, from their constant proximity, quarels are engendered, and the Turkish officers have opportunities for interference or non-interference, both of which are equally disastrous. It is satisfactory to observe that measures, apparently of an official kind, have been adopted at Damascus; but there are circumstances which make me apprehend that if care is not taken those measures will stop with the mere repression of the local disturbances. In the letter from Smyrna from which I read an extract, it is stated that KURSCHID PASHA had arrived there, not, as one would have expected after misconduct which had been so favorable to the extension of these atrocities, under arrest or in any disgrace, but in possession of all his honors and with the flag flying on the boat which took him on shore, and that he was passing his time apparently without the slightest anxiety or any apprehension of punishment for his misconduct. One cannot help seeing in that a mirror of the state of the Ministerial mind at Constantinople, and I must say that it seems to me to be a reason why her Majesty's Government, and the other Powers who are taking part in the suppression of these disturbances, should be careful not only to put them down for the present, but to adopt comprehensive measures to prevent their recurrence. This is not the occasion on which to go further into the subject, but the circumstances are so important that I should have failed in my duty if I had not addressed these few words to your lordships.

Lord WODEHOUSE—I am not able to state that positive instructions have been sent to the admiral to dispatch a vessel to Smyrna. It is true that at that place, as at a great number of other towns throughout the Turkish Empire, there was and still is great apprehension; and what has been done has been to send Admiral MARTIN with a strong squadron to the Syrian coast, with instructions to give all the assistance in his power to the efforts which are being made for restoring and maintaining tranquility. He will naturally direct his ships to those points where they are most required, and any order to send a vessel to a particular place might disorganize plans which will be better formed and carried out by him on the spot than they could be by orders from home. At the same time I quite admit the importance of keeping a watch upon what may take place at Smyrna, because that town is a very important one, and from the number of Christians it contains, and the agitation which prevails among the neighboring population, is in a peculiar position. I may take this opportunity of stating that my noble friend at the head of the Admiralty has informed me that the squadron which is now actually upon the coast of Syria consist of the *Exmouth*, the *Marlborough*, the *Victor Emanuel*, and the *Neptune*, line-of-battle-ships; the *Ganges* and the *Liffey*, frigates; and the *Hawke*, *Raccoon*, and *Caradoc*, corvettes. My noble friend having alluded to KURSCHID PASHA, I may state that the most recent intelligence which we have received leads us to think that FUAD PASHA has taken measures for causing an inquiry to be made into his conduct. He would not allow him to land at Beyrout, and KURSCHID was, as we understand, about to be sent to Constantinople under arrest. No doubt, the conduct of KURSCHID PASHA was more than suspicious, and requires strict investigation, and, if it should turn out that he is guilty of those acts of which he is accused, severe punishment. As regards the general state of Syria, and the measures to be adopted, at present all the energies of the Turkish authorities and of the allies of the Porte must be directed to the restoration of tranquility. When peace has been restored it will be the proper time for considering the various plans to which my noble friend has referred for settling affairs upon a better basis. With respect to the reforms which both the present and previous Governments have pressed upon the Porte, what we want is not only that they should be conceded by the Sultan's Ministers, but that some vigorous and energetic measures should be adopted of a kind calculated to restore confidence in the public mind and to produce a better state of finance. *Until more vigor and determination of purpose is shown by the Turkish Government, the concessions, valuable as they may appear, will not produce the results which are desired.*

Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE—I have to thank my noble friend for the candid manner in which he has answered my first question. But I must be allowed to say that I think attention ought to be paid, not only to the requirements of Syria, but also to the protection needed for other parts of the Archipelago. If I may take the liberty of offering a remark on the convention which has been laid on the table, I cannot but express the regret I personally feel that more care was not taken to combine the two objects which Her Majesty's Government and others must desire to see accomplished—viz.: that the Turks themselves should be obliged to put down the disturbances in the first instance, and should have a sufficient opportunity for doing so. And although I, for one, do think that European troops might be trusted in Syria on this occasion, if necessary, and hope that a sentiment of sound judgment may direct their operations, yet every one is aware that this is a necessity which ought, if possible, to be avoided. I am of opinion that additional chances might have been in favor of avoiding that necessity if at the outset the Turks had been called upon to put down the outbreak and to punish its authors. A short time might have been granted for that purpose, and in the event of their failing to carry out the requisite measures, then European troops might have come in with greater effect and greater propriety. Even in that case a risk might still have accompanied the intervention, owing to the delicate nature of the emergency, and the chances that other circumstances may arise to alter the position of an army of occupation. I must say I think it would have been better if that course had been adopted. However, it is very satisfactory to find that progress has been made, and that a degree of energy and efficient action has been employed to put an end to these disturbances.

THE FRENCH EXPEDITION TO SYRIA.

From the Paris Correspondence of the Times.

Letters from Toulon and Marseilles give various particulars concerning the departure of the Syrian expedition; which, if correct, would make it appear that considerably more than 6,000 men will be sent. Besides the 5th and 13th Regiments of the Line and various other corps or fractions of corps despatched from France, the following is given by the papers as the exact state of the forces that are to proceed from Algeria:—

"The 1st and 2d Regiments of Zouaves, the 1st and 2d Regiments of Chasseurs d'Afrique, with their Arab horses, the 3d battalion of Turcos. It is said that the Turcos asked as a favor to be allowed to go to Syria to revenge the death of their marabout, a native of Algiers, who, like ABD-EL-KADER, earnestly opposed the excesses of the Syrian fanatics, and less fortunate than the Emir, lost his life in so doing."

The corps enumerated in the above paragraph compose a force of about 6,000 men. A week ago I gave you a list of corps going from France, amounting, also to 6,000 men, but which the French papers afterwards stated at 7,000. It included, however, a battalion of Zouaves and some squadrons of cavalry, which, perhaps, should be placed among those taken from Africa. Nevertheless, all alowances made, it certainly appears as if not less than 10,000 to 12,000 French troops were leaving for Syria. A number of transports have already left for Beyrout, others for Algiers, to take troops on board. The French Government have chartered for the same service three of the largest steamers belonging to the Messageries Impériales.

THE GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

MEANING OF THE TOPLITZ INTERVIEW.

A telegram from Berlin, dated the 13th inst., says:

"It is certain that Austria has abandoned the idea of having the possession of Venetia guaranteed by Germany. Nevertheless, at the interview at Töplitz a perfect understanding was established between Austria and Prussia relative to the basis of the principle of non-intervention in reference to the affairs of Italy."

The following will explain the nature of this understanding:

"There is no doubt that GARIBALDI, aided by the Neapolitan fleet, which he hopes shortly to possess, intends to attack Venice; yet Austria feels strong enough to sustain a conflict alone, even against the whole of Italy.

As long as the conflict is only between Austria and Italy, Prussia will observe the principle of nonintervention; but if other great Powers interfere, and thus violate that principle, Germany would not hesitate to support Austria in the maintenance of the rights guaranteed to her by treaties."

A telegram from Berlin, dated the 14th, says:

"It may be positively stated that during the Conferences at Toplitz the Emperor of Austria and the Prince Regent had before them a memorandum elaborated by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs, containing all the questions on which an understanding between Austria and Prussia was desirable, and setting forth their motives. Thus, the august negotiators examined one question after another, and came to a definitive

Concluded on Eighth Page.]

LIFE AT SARATOGA.

An Unpleasant Visitor Calls—Sunday at Saratoga—How it was Spent by the Habitues—Thurlow Weed and Cornelius Wendell—A Young Widow and Her History—A Peep Behind the Curtain.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Sunday, Aug. 19, 1860.

The festivities of Saratoga were rather rudely broken in upon Saturday evening. A gentleman, who had been taking his usual afternoon drive, dropped dead as he alighted from his carriage. Still, the dance went on in the evening, and joy was as unconfined as though no coffin-lid was to be nailed down in the morning. The prevailing sentiment seems to be that it is unbecoming of Death thus to intrude on watering-places. People come here to take a new lease of life—not to forfeit the old. But it is an unfortunate fact, that this gaunt guest enters at all doors, and frequently without knocking. You cannot even bar him out from the ballroom. When Mrs. Flamingo last Winter issued the cards for her grand party, Death was certainly not among the invited guests—but he came unbidden, and when the foreign Count, after the second quadrille, led the youngest daughter of the house to her seat, the grim intruder, of whom we have spoken, took her hand without asking the mother's leave, and whirled the poor girl, with the music of the dance yet floating in her ears, off to the silent halls where quadrilles are unknown. But, after all, there is no reason why festivities should be interrupted at one house because a funeral *cortège* is moving from the next. The world has been polking with the planets for some thousands of years, and all the while Death has made daily calls. Homilies on so trite a subject are vain and wearisome. Perhaps the best way when chills come over the heart, is to order more coals on the fire, mull a pint of Madeira, and so soften the terrors of the coming night.

We have Sundays in Saratoga. I have been credibly informed by several intelligent people that yesterday was Sunday. And I am certain they tell truth, for the "hop" was omitted last evening, and Mme. LAURA BISHOP gave sacred readings in the parlor instead. Beyond the omission of the "hop," however, there was nothing to greatly distinguish the seventh day of the week from any other. It is true that Saratoga boasts of several churches, but no complaint has yet been made of their being uncomfortably crowded. If people at watering-places pass a church once or twice a week they think it is all that can be reasonably expected. I dropped into the little Catholic Church in the morning, and though it may shock some of your Calvinistic readers, I must confess to a great liking for the form of worship that there prevailed. The mistress and her maid sat side by side, and knelt at the same shrine. Why should they not, when both come to worship the same God? They met there somewhat as they meet at the free-fountain in the grove, each drinking from the same goblet and the same spring. To my thinking, Christianity is too democratic an institution to admit of any distinctions of blood or condition in life. There is something radically wrong in the system of those synagogues where the master sits in a cushioned pew, while his servant kicks his heels in the entry. It looks too much as though the one expected to go to Heaven in a barouche, leaving his servant to follow at a respectful distance in an omnibus or a go-cart—perhaps on foot. Some day there'll be a revolution in the synagogues, and the world will be startled by the establishment of a Democratic Church. In the Court of God simple faith takes precedence of Norman blood.

It may interest you to know that the Dowager and her "girls" attended Church yesterday. Laura Matilda, however, did not—she pleaded illness in the morning, and took a long walk in the afternoon with the counter-jumper. It is the private opinion of the undersigned that her illness was occasioned by an injudicious indulgence in Congress-water. It is really surprising how much that young lady's "keg" does hold. This very blessed morning I saw her walk composedly away from the spring with ten glasses under her bodice. I am quite confident that, had the same quantity of water been poured into a barrel of Laura Matilda's dimensions, it would either have overflowed or scattered its staves around promiscuously. It is comforting to know that the young lady is well hooped. Gustavus Adolphus was not visible during the early part of the day, but made his appearance in the afternoon and promenaded the piazza until dark. The young man wears tightly-fitting pantaloons, and evidently prides himself on the development of his lower limbs. The admiration extends to others, for I heard a young lady murmur to her mamma as he passed: "What a charming calf." Had not the young lady's eyes been directed to the vicinity of boot-legs, the remark would have possessed a charming ambiguity, but anatomy was so plainly indexed by her look that the young gentleman did not feel offended. Capt. Jinglesword has been rather attentive to the Dowager's youngest "girl," and yesterday accompanied the whole family to church; but as I detected him in the evening making love to a chambermaid in the hall, he probably means nothing serious. Military men are proverbially gallant. THURLOW WEED made himself visible on Saturday, looking as happy as though a great political firm had not been dissolved by the withdrawal of the junior member. The illustrious WENDELL, of Washington, is here. He says his system needs renovation, and that he has come to the Springs for that purpose. If the Congress water can clear his system of Democratic corruption, it must be potent indeed.

The number of our guests has been increased by the arrival of a young widow—*i. e.*, a widow by courtesy, for it was a lover she lost, and not a husband. Her life has been an eventful, and yet not an uncommon one. I will give it to you as it was given to me, not by common report, but by the lips of one who has known her from childhood. Perhaps you will recognize the lady, for since she became possessed of property, you must have met her.

Madam Mountford—I give the full name, for I hate blanks—was born in one of the Southwestern States. Her parents were wealthy, and as a natural consequence the daughter was educated at a fashionable boarding-school. Her manners were carefully attended to, and her morals would have been equally well cultivated, but unfortunately those intrusted with the task did not tend the blossoming virtues very judiciously. The girl graduated at sixteen. Returning home she developed a remarkable taste for reading; her father's library was well stocked with *ragouts* by George Sand and other ingenious French cooks, and this rather highly seasoned mental pabulum constituted her sole food. After seed is sown the harvest follows in due course of time. The young lady fell in love with a gentleman representing himself to be an Austrian officer; the cruel parents "refused their consent," and locked her up in the library, where she read the *Sorrows of Werter*, by GOETHE, and "*The Maiden's Doom*," by a later writer. The Austrian presented himself beneath the window, one night, with a ladder, and the young lady went north with him on a bridal tour, but by a strange oversight neglected to get married before starting. The Austrian officer turned out to be a French valet, and was arrested in Canada for stealing his master's clothes. The young lady, thrown on her own resources, tried her fortunes on the stage, and made quite a successful *début* as "Ophelia" before a Montreal audience. She subsequently played a successful engagement at Richmond, and finally accepted an offer to take a leading part at one of the Western theatres. Not long since her parents died and left her in possession of a handsome property. She is now twenty-six years of age; she spends most of her time and money in alternating between the South and the North—changing climate with the seasons, making the whole year a perpetual summer. She dresses always in black, is very decorous in her conduct, and frequently makes affecting allusions to her dear deceased husband. Few are familiar with the details of her early life, and if she does not marry a certain Congressman within the next year it will be wholly her own fault.

Any one who has ever lived in the vicinity of Park-row will be surprised by the old and familiar institutions which he meets here at Saratoga. We have the peripatetic boot-blacking establishments, the weighing apparatus, the lung-tester, and the big telescope, and I walk the streets in momentary expectation of stumbling on the "four-cent man." New-York millinery is on exhibition over the way, and New-York confectionery and New-York jewelry. It is an indisputable fact that the world of fashion, like the sphere on which we live, carries its own atmosphere around with it. Wherever Miss McFlimsey goes, thither the milliner follows. Wine merchants are in attendance with sherry for the papa, and pastry cooks with tarts and *bon bons* for the children.

There is a great deal of humbug in that prating about the country wherein city folk are apt to indulge. They may babble about green fields as much as they please; they do not go to the country to browse,—they go simply because it is fashionable. When I hear a young lady expatiating on those same green fields, I always fancy she is shaking a piece of green baize at me. And who imagines that people come to watering places for their health? If mineral water bubbled up in Gunnybags' back parlor do you think that Mrs. Gunnybags and her daughters would touch it? Not a bit of it; but yet, as soon as the season dawns, away they rush to Saratoga, and dissipate horribly on the vile stuff. If they would only come down here and live in a Christian way, avoid Congress water religiously, eschew "hops," go to bed before morning, and get up before evening, in a very short space of time they might all become good and useful members of society. Let us take young Fitzfoodle for instance. His hand got tremulous of mornings, the periodical unsteadiness of gait to which he has long been subject was becoming chronic, and great rings of discoloration appeared round his eyes. His anxious mamma brought him to Saratoga to recruit. How does he recruit? He doesn't like the water, so he mixes it with brandy,—two parts of the latter to one of the former. This does not impove the water, while it irretrievably spoils the brandy. Those who imagine that there are no amusements at Saratoga save innocent flirtations, and rides on the circular-railway, and ten-pin alleys with beds so deflected that a ball rolls in every direction but the one in which you aim it,—those persons, I say, labor in blissful ignorance. For there is a Bank here, christened in honor of that heard-hearted king who oppressed the Children of Israel—I think his name was Pharo—in which it is very easy to deposit money, but very hard to get it out. That lady who is disrespectfully spoken of as "The woman in scarlet" has lodgings near by; and right opposite is a room where people meet to play a game called euchre, in which the left-Jack takes the Ace and the right Jack takes both; it is a very pretty game and soon learned. Now do you know where Fitzfoodle spends his evenings? and do you think he will recuperate his health at Saratoga? C. H. W.

PERSONAL.

List of Americans registered at the Banking Office of Messrs. Lansing & Co., in Paris, from Aug. 4 to Aug. 10, 1860:

NEW-YORK.
Mr. and Mrs. Van Cramer.
Mrs. Mary Evans.
George Jackson.
George H. Hall.
Cooley family.
George B. Butler.
M. A. De Quincy.
Chas. M. Chanmery.
Dr. Chas. P. Russell.
R. J. Johnson.
D. E. Thebaud.
E. Peaupand.
A. D. Goowyn.
Mrs. J. Howe.
F. W. Gutlam.
H. C. Sparks.
Wm. N. Bodenhamer.
James Geay.
Mrs. Geay.
PHILADELPHIA.
Jos. Wm. Miller.
Chas. S. Prasier.
ILLINOIS.
R. M. Fell.
SAN FRANCISCO.
Geo. Jos. Stockwall.
WASHINGTON.
Arnold Harris and family.
Miss Armstrong.
NEW-ORLEANS.
S. M. Denman and wife.
MOBILE.
Dr. Chas. Walsh.
George Woodman.
M. Maiden.

—Ex-Postmaster Fowler, it seems, escaped the clutches of Uncle Sam only to fall into those of Yellow Jack. A gentleman recently from Havana reports him as down with the fever. No serious results were apprehended, however.

—A young lady, who graduated recently at an institute in Virginia, has been committed to the in[illegible]e Asylum at Raleigh. Her friends attributed her mental aberration to the reading of MILTON's *Paradise Lost*.

—Blondin has been urged to desperation by the attempts of his rivals to supplant him in the affections of the public, and advertises that he will on the 29th repeat the feat of crossing his cable at Niagara Falls with a man on his back.

—Cincinnati is getting to be a pleasant place to live in. We have already noticed a homicide which was committed there on Sunday. On Monday, John McIlvain had a quarrel with Jacob Wagner, which he terminated by stabbing him four times with a pocket knife. Wagner died almost instantly without uttering an "intelligent word," as the *Gazette* expresses it. One or two other stabbing affrays occurred in the city on the same day.

—Mr. Wm. S. Bailey is doing all he can to make himself a martyr. On Monday last he commenced the reissue of the *Free South* in Newport, Ky., and was immediately arrested on a warrant charging him with publishing an incendiary paper. He was dismissed for one day on his own recognizance. Mr. Bailey, as it will be remembered, created quite a sensation in Newport some months since. The present issue of the *Free South* was gotten up from the wreck of matter which then survived the riotous destruction of the establishment.

—Madame Le Vert, of Mobile, and her husband, are at the Revere House in Boston.

—Mayor Knight, of Providence, R. I., has been invited by the municipal authorities of Montreal to attend the reception of the Prince. Of course he has accepted the invitation, and made an Alderman his substitute for a few days.

—Prof. Daniels, who has got himself into trouble in Milwaukee by aiding in the escape of Booth, is the State Geologist of Wisconsin. Rather than limit his sphere of action to a cell he gave bail in $2,000 for his appearance at the next term of the United States Court.

—John Davis, Conductor, and Engineer Wood, on Sunday morning jeopardised the lives of the passengers in a train on the Central Railroad by running 81 miles in one hundred minutes. As no "accident" happened the individuals mentioned are extolled by the country papers for the feat which they accomplished, and other engineers and conductors are challenged to do likewise.

—Right Rev. Bishop Otey, of Tennessee, is so seriously ill that he has been compelled to recall his appointments for visitations and ordinations.

—The Paris correspondents of the London journals have made Baron Rothschild prospective King of Jerusalem. The fact that the Baron has lately been on terms of great intimacy with the Emperor Napoleon furnish all the provocation necessary for promoting him to the position named.

—A commemoration slab of marble has just been placed over the grave of Douglas Jerrold, at Norwood. It bears the following inscription: "To Douglas William Jerrold. Died June 7, 1857. An English writer, whose works will keep his memory green better than any epitaph."

—An English officer, who owes his life to the careful attention and nursing of Florence Nightingale, has presented her with a small repeating watch in a ring. Its cylinder is made of an Oriental ruby; its diameter is the fifty-fourth part of an inch; its length, the forty-seventh; and its weight, the two hundredth part of a grain.

—Rev. Arthur Cleveland Cox, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, Baltimore, will probably succeed Rev. Dr. Goodwin as President of Trinity College, Hartford. Until an election shall be made Prof. John Brocklesby, Senior Proctor, will discharge the duties of the office.

Rev. John G. Fee, who created such a tumult in Berea, Kentucky, a few weeks ago, is enlightening the people of Jay County, Indiana.

—Senator Slidell is at the Sweet Springs, near Greenbrier, White Sulphur, Va., endeavoring to forget, for the moment, the joys and sorrows of political life.

—Another Knight Errant of the Golden Circle, Dr. Spangler by name, addressed the people of Culpepper Court House, Va., last week, in elucidation of the objects and aims of the organization of which he is so obscure a member.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF INSTRUCTION.

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS.

Gymnastics in Schools—Lectures and Discussions—Educational Movements in the different States—Closing Scenes.

SECOND DAY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 22, 1860.

To-day the exercises were opened with prayer, by Rev. A. H. QUINT, of Jamaica Plain.

The Committee appointed yesterday to visit Dr. LEWIS' Class, reported that they were highly pleased with the exercises they witnessed, on account of their simplicity and adaptability to all schools. Dr. LEWIS then called a class of sixteen gentlemen from among members of the Institute, a part of whom had been under his training, and gave, by their means, a series of illustrations, which greatly pleased every one, and drew forth a resolution of thanks, and another indorsing the system as one eminently fitted to be introduced into all schools, and for general use. The remark was on the lips of many subsequently, that if no other exercise was had, they were amply paid for coming to Boston, by witnessing this illustration and listening to Dr. LEWIS' explanation.

The discussion of the subject of Calisthenics and Gymnastics was then again resumed.

Dr. WELLINGTON, of Boston, said he approved of the course of Dr. LEWIS: but he thought that there were many who need a slower motion in the exercises they take than he seemed to recommend. Slow motions are better to develop and strengthen. In the exercises requiring great rapidity, there is danger of too much action for the brain. He then referred to the practice of Dr. WINSHIP, of Boston, who, nine years ago, was a puny boy, and now for his dumbbelles uses a barrel of bricks or a barrel of anthracite coal, which he raises above his head. Dr. WINSHIP considers it of more advantage to lift a heavy weight once than to lift half that weight twice. As a system of exercise in connection with large schools in cities, he, Dr. WELLINGTON, would prefer to have a workshop, with mechanical tools, and with such apparatus he thought that more progress would be made in study, if only three hours were given to it, and three hours a day to the exercise in the workshop. This would be the result, from the fact that the mind would thereby become more active and strong.

Dr. GREGORY, of Boston, added his testimony to the value of the system of gymnastics by Dr. LEWIS; but he thought that a knowledge of anatomy and medicine was necessary for teachers in order to adopt the system and use it to advantage.

Dr. LEWIS spoke further in explanation of his system, and said that great rapidity and precision was most surely secured by sparring. He alluded to a recent interview he had had with HEENAN, when he found him exercising his arm in a manner rather peculiar, twisting it and turning it rapidly in order to get a quick motion and to develop certain muscles more harmoniously. Some actresses practiced a similar movement of the arm to develop symmetry.

A lecture was then given by Prof. YOUMANS on Chemical Science, fancifully denominated by him "The Masquerade of the Elements," after which notices were read giving invitations to the members of the Institute to visit many of the institutions of the city, including, also, the State Prison at Charlestown.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

ADDRESS BY PROF. J. B. ANGELL.

This afternoon Prof. JAMES B. ANGELL, of Brown University, was introduced as the lecturer for the first hour. He gave an address on the relation of education to labor. The effect of the division of labor both among men of science and among the laboring classes, tends to make men of one idea. He contended for a greater number of innocent recreations for laborers in the mills; but after all we must trust mainly to our common schools to enkindle in the young aspirations for improvement. Many a man goes through the world a drone, or worse, because he was not taken when young and thoroughly shaken up and set down right on his feet, and set to moving thenceforward in the right direction.

EDUCATION AND MORALS.

At the close of Prof. ANGELL's address a discussion was commenced on the question—"Has purely intellectual culture a tendency to promote good morals?" Ex-Gov. BOUTWELL, Prof. PHELPS, of New-Jersey, and Rev. Mr. NORTHRUP, of Massachusetts, followed each other, sustaining the affirmative of the proposition with very similar arguments. Prof. PHELPS said the question was not whether intellectual culture would make moral men and women, but whether it has a *tendency* to do it; he first defined "good morals" to mean "right willing." And he explained in this connection that he recognized no code of right or good morals but the Bible.

Mr. NATHAN HEDGES, of Newark N. J., took a different view of the matter. He did not believe that purely intellectual culture has anything to do, good or bad, with good morals. He gave as an illustration of his view, a supposition that a class in any school is trained in Geometry alone or English Grammar, and denied that any amount of training in those branches, however much they might expand or sharpen the intellect, would promote good morals. He said, however, that there is no such case in fact in our schools. There are other influences constantly operating to produce good morals, even without any direct moral instruction, so that the question was not, as he believed, practically applicable to our schools.

EVENING SESSION.

The Institute met at 8 o'clock, and was called to order by J. D. PHILBRICK, Esq., who presided during the evening, in the absence of Mr. HAGAR, the President.

LECTURE BY HON. FRANCIS GILLETTE.

The lecturer for the evening was Hon. FRANCIS GILLETTE, of Hartford, Conn. He commenced his address by describing the group of statuary at Washington, by CRAWFORD, in which the Genius of America is represented, and Education is also represented, but occupying an inferior position comparatively. It ought rather, the lecturer said, to occupy the first position in the group; for what would the Genius of America be without Education, torch in hand, to pour light upon his pathway, and lead him on to fame and fortune? All the other figures in the group are what they are in consequence of education, or all they are not for the want of it.

Passing from these considerations, the speaker took a prospective view of the state of things in regard to education and our country in 1890, and predicted that whatever that future may be, it will derive its character from the influences now operating in the schools of the country. The vast power of the present generation of teachers in molding that future race was forcibly presented.

Some of the essential qualifications of a true teacher were then stated and enforced by a variety of well-applied illustrations, and in drawing his remarks to a conclusion he said that great Teacher, who taught as one having authority, combined in his character every quality necessary to make him a perfect model for the teacher, no less than for us all. He understood perfectly the true nature and ends of education; he was characterized by a glowing earnestness and enthusiasm in the work; He was calm and self-possessed amid the most cruel insults; and in addition to all this He was full of grace and truth. Gentleness and honesty threw a soft and attractive light over all His other matchless qualities. Let pupils be taught to imitate Him, and being thus educated into the daily exercise of Christian principles, and the practice of the Christian virtues in all their intercourse, they will go forth prepared to serve God and their country in defence of virtue and freedom. Then will our schools become what the schools of a professedly Christian people should be—nurseries of virtue no less than fountains of knowledge.

The lecture was often warmly applauded, and a vote of thanks was unanimously tended to the lecturer.

Third Day's Proceedings.

GYMNASTICS AGAIN.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 23, 1860.

The Institute was called to order at 8½ o'clock, and prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. MCJILTON, of Baltimore.

The first matter presented this morning was another exhibition by Dr. LEWIS, of his system of gymnastics The system was shown in part by one of the pupils of Dr. LEWIS, a son of T. C. SEVERANCE, of Boston, who a year ago was considered tending to consumption, but who now has perfect freedom from the appearance of any such tendency. His exercises were admirable in execution and highly gratifying, as tending to show how, by simple and attractive gymnastic exercise the schools of the country can be improved, and health and happiness promoted.

After giving several illustrations by means of a number of gentlemen, called upon the platform to take part in the exercises, he said the schools should be told in the beginning that however much interest they may feel in these exercises and however hard they may work, they do but little if they neglect other equally important laws of health. They should be told that they must have sunshine, must live much in the sun. Point them to the potato vine which grows in the cellar, and tell them that the same law influences animal growth which influences vegetable growth. They should have the daily bath also, and if they want to have full muscles they must eat less, and especially less meat, and no swine's flesh under any circumstances. But above all they must be told to stand erect, to sit erect, to walk erect, and even in bed at night they must not have three pillows under the head, so that they may watch their toes. Young ladies do not breathe enough; their dress often does not permit it; let them pinch their feet if they will, or put a flat stone upon the head, but let them not compress the lungs. A man who, when standing erect, inhales one hundred and ninety cubic inches of air, can inhale only a hundred when stooping forward and compressing the lungs. Dr. LEWIS said he never visited a school-room which was properly ventilated. Bed-rooms are generally worse in this respect. The interest in Dr. LEWIS' exhibitions has been very great indeed.

EXAMINATION OF SCHOOLS AND REPORTS.

The next matter taken up was the discussion of the proper mode of examining schools and reporting thereon.

Mr. A. P. STONE, of Plymouth, Prof. GREENE, of Providence, and Dr. MCJILTON, of Baltimore, expressed their views.

MR. BROWN'S LECTURE.

After a recess of five minutes, the Institute listened to an exceedingly able and interesting lecture by M. T. BROWN, Esq., Superintendent of Schools in Toledo, Ohio. The speaker dwelt at length upon the necessity of education in a free State. The first great danger, he said, to our free Government, was considered to be too great foreign immigration; and the second danger is supposed to depend on sectarian influences and opinions. Mr. BROWN maintained that the State should educate the whole people, and in this connection he considered the question, how far religious education can be made a part of our school system, and what concessions it is right to make to those holding different opinions. He referred to the recent case of difficulty with the boy WAUGH in the school in Boston, and to another in New-York, where the teachers had been displaced in certain schools on account of their religious belief and others of a different faith substituted. Mr. BROWN said that on these points of difference we should exercise a generous charity which suffereth long and is kind. Two capital errors, he thought, were widely entertained among our people. The first is the assumption that our State and Federal Governments are Protestant, or that the Government is Protestant, simply because a majority of the present inhabitants are Protestants. It will be found that the State is Christian, but that there is no State form of religion. Rightful and just concessions on the part of a strong majority to a weak minority will strengthen the interest in our Public School system. Can there not be some common ground on which the Protestant and Catholic alike can stand?

A tolerant Christian spirit is all that is needed to settle these difficulties.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

THE PROVINCE OF LEGISLATION IN EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

At the opening of the meeting this afternoon, Gov. BANKS and Lieut.-Gov. TRASK and members of the Council took their seats upon the platform, and were greeted with cheers.

The lecturer of the afternoon was Rev. A. H. QUINT, of Jamaica Plain, a member of the Board of Education. His theme was "The Province of Legislation in Regard to Education." The legislation should be uniform so that laws should be applicable so far as they were essential to every part of the State. The State has its policy; that policy is broader than the limits of districts, or towns, or cities. All special legislation is to be deprecated. The State should throw its broad shield over the system as a whole. It is not the mere accident of a single field which ripens the harvest; it is the free sunshine, flooding hill, and valley, and stream, and forest. Every instance of special legislation must prove unfortunate. Legislation should not favor any sect or party; it should not be too minute; it should leave to different localities in the State just as much individual freedom as is consistent with the general principles of the State policy. Minute legislation hampers individual effort. The system here demands well qualified teachers, and it cannot yield to the whims of those who would turn the office into the means of favoring a niece, a sister, a daughter, an aunt, or a grandmother. The Board of Education in Massachusetts have done well, in not having anything to say about school books, all that matter being left to the Boards in the towns. But New-Hampshire, having taken upon its Board, as a State, the policy of recommending books, has been delivered to the tormentors—that is, the book publishers. Legislation should not insist on a mechanical system of details. There is no need of dead uniformity; there is need of elasticity. The vitality which takes its own shape by its own inherent laws is better than any cumbrous machine which the State can create. There is danger in some cases of grading schools too far, so that the system is degraded into mere machinery. The speaker had no sympathy with that system which marked out the exact amount that every class should accomplish in a given time. A more natural order is often far better.

The Institute then proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing year. D. B. HAGAR, of Jamaica Plain, was chosen President, and accepted the office with thanks.

Resolutions appropriate to the memory of Father PIERCE and DANA P. COLBURN were then offered and seconded, with appropriate remarks by Rev. Mr. BROOKS, His Excellency Gov. BANKS, Prof. GREEN, of Providence, and Rev. Mr. NORTHRUP, of Massachusetts, and were unanimously adopted.

Closing Exercises.

FINANCES OF THE INSTITUTION.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 24, 1860.

The Institute assembled last evening at half-past seven o'clock, filling the Temple. The first business was the report of the Treasurer, William D. Ticknor, Esq., from which it appears that the Institute is in a flourishing condition. At the beginning of the year there was on hand $462 39. Received from new members at New Bedford last year $25; from the Legislature of Massachusetts, $300—a sum most wisely expended: disbursements for expenses of all kinds, $330 61—leaving a balance of $456 78. At this present meeting nearly one hundred new members joined the Institute, by paying one dollar each, and signing the constitution.

REPORTS FROM STATES.

Gentlemen from the several States represented here were then called upon to make such statements as they could, with reference to the general subject of education, in the space of five minutes each, to which they were limited by a vote, and to which the president rigidly confined them.

Maine was first called, for which State Mr. Weston, Superintendent of Schools, responded. He hoped no one would attempt to give dry statistics, as no one could do much to enlighten anybody in five minutes in that way. He would attempt to give the geography of Maine. In doing this, he gave some of its boundaries quite facetiously, and referring to a statement made at Buffalo by Gen. Oliver, that Maine was a State where the winter was nine months long, and it was awful cold the rest of the time, he said that many people get a wrong idea of Maine from such unfounded statements. They are mistaken both as to its climate and the fertility of the soil: particularly in the county of Aroostook, where the soil is equal to any this side of the Mississippi River, producing oats at the rate of one hundred bushels to the acre, and everything else in proportion. There is not so great a lumber mart in the world as Bangor.

H. E. SAWYER, representing New-Hampshire, said the cause of education was advancing in New-Hampshire quite as surely perhaps, though not so rapidly, as in some of the other States. The marks of progress are seen in improved school houses, in higher salaries for good teachers, and a greater demand for them; in an increased number of associations of teachers, country and town; and in some places libraries for teachers. But the race of lazy teachers is not yet extinct there, though fast becoming so far fossilized as to lose their connection with the living species.

For Ohio Mr. BROWN, of Toledo, spoke. He loved New-Hampshire, his native State, her mountains, lakes and her sheep pastures; but he loved the broad prairies well also; for, as Mr. H. W. BEECHER has said, the Yankees drive their institution westward as a farmer drives his cattle to pasture, and these institutions are to be found there, born of Connecticut, the wooden nutmeg State, and the land of the "blue laws," where cider was not allowed to work on Sundays. The population there is becoming largely German, and they are the best friends of popular institutions. No persons greeted him, as an educator, with more warmth and sincerity than the Germans of his acquaintance. Let the Germans continue to come, with their love for the Rhine and their sonorous tongue; we want them all. The institutions of the West are founded more broadly than in the East, and they provide more fully, in many cases, all the modern facilities for a complete education. In the City of Toledo, in the public High School, there is a gymnasium 120 feet long and 50 feet broad, in which there is every possible convenience for gymnastic exercise, with two bowling alleys for the young ladies to improve their muscle upon.

Mr. IRA MYHEW, of Michigan, spoke for that State as one of the younger States. But the foundation of her school system was laid by the ordinance of 1787, which says, "Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." Liberal appropriations of land have been made to secure funds for the maintenance of education in Michigan. More than $700,000 are annually expended to support the public free school system, and more than 250,000 children are receiving instruction. In 1843, the real estate belonging to the schools in seven of the largest cities in the State would not average $100 each; now the school buildings in these cities are worth more than $300,000.

Prof. JOHNSON, of Chicago said, for Illinois, that State was proud of what it had accomplished. Though he could not compare it with Massachusetts, yet they have schools second to none any where in this country. School houses are found in every village that would be an honor to the older States. County and town associations are doing much. The greatest want is a supply of good teachers, men of substance and not of show, men of genuine back bone. Massachusetts, he said, is the best State of all for teachers to go from, and the best of all to go to, he thought, was Illinois.

For Wisconsin, Mr. PICKARD, the State Superintendent, said that, being a young State, they were, like all young people, full of hope. They started, a few years ago, to build up too many Academies and Universities, and they neglected too much the Primary and lower Schools; but a change had taken place. Eight years ago they attempted to organize a State Teachers' Association, but only three or four could be found to join it. Seven years ago a Constitution was adopted allowing *all persons* to become members, and the next year they had to change the Constitution, for at the annual meeting there were only six teachers and eight book-publishers' agents! But now there are about three hundred members of the Association. The intermingling of the races there he believed to be greatly productive of good to the system of Free Schools. Let New-England send as many teachers as she may, and if the gentlemen find some attraction in a Teuton face, which leads them to forget the Yankee lady here, let not the lady-teachers despond; there are as handsome lads there as here, and they are as anxious to improve the population of the country. The teachers there are willing to work; they draw true in the furrow, and never slip the yoke; and with such a man as Hon. HENRY BARNARD to lay out the land for them, they can do nothing but work.

For Iowa, Rev. MCKENDRY TOOKE spoke, which he considered as in the centre of the world, with the best climate and soil of any State in the Union. Provision is being made, on paper, for a good school system. The best laws have been enacted, having been the result of a comparison of the school laws of the older States. The cream of the nations is there also, though the influence of New-England is powerfully felt.

Mr. EDWARDS was called on to respond for Kansas, but declined. F. A. SAWYER, Esq., of Charleston, S. C., spoke of the great improvement there has been in the schools of Charleston within seven or eight years. The influence of the schools established there has been good, not only in that city, but in the State. South Carolina is not ashamed to follow the lead of Massachusetts in matters relating to education. There were in the Institute representatives from every school in the city of Charleston. A High and Normal School has been established, in which it is designed to fit teachers for their profession. For the success of the system they were indebted to teachers from New-England.

J. C. ELLIOTT, Esq., of North Carolina, gave an interesting account of the state of educational matters in that State. There are about four thousand free schools in the State, called by law "Common Schools." Recently a State Superintendent has been appointed with a happy effect upon the schools.

Rev. Dr. MCJILTON, Superintendent of Schools in the City of Baltimore, said if he had not been born in Maryland he would have preferred to be born in Massachusetts. There is no system of public instruction in Maryland, though each county has a system of its own. About $800,000 are expended annually on the Public Schools of the State, $200,000 of it in the City of Baltimore, where the system is one that works harmoniously and with great success. The first female High School in this country was established in Baltimore.

Hon. THOMAS H. BURROWS, Superintendent of Schools in Pennsylvania, spoke of the good times the teachers of the State were accustomed to have at meetings of the State Association, and at Teachers' Institutes, and of the great interest generally felt in education in that State. He urged the Institute to come to Pennsylvania and see the humors and the strength of a Dutch system of Common School education. The Institute had been bound up in New-England too long, and ought to come out of its shell. As he had been warned by the gentleman from Maine that he must not introduce statistics, he could not tell the Institute of the 10,000 hard-working Directors in the schools, or of the 15,000 teachers, or of the 650,000 pupils, and $2,500,000 which they spend annually for instruction, for that would be statistics. Let the Institute come and see the system.

Prof. WM. F. PHELPS, of New Jersey, spoke of only a few important events of the last year in that State. Those were the election of a new Superintendent of Common Schools, a small man in stature, but carrying a large head and well stocked within, and a heart as large as his other physical proportions will permit. He proposes to write hereafter, annually, in good English, in a clear and concise way, a report in which the defects of our system, and the remedies therefor, which are necessary to be adopted by the State, will appear. The second event was the lamented death of PAUL FARNUM, Esq., of Beverly, who had munificently endowed the Normal School of the State by a donation of $50,000. Institutes are to be organized in the State, based upon the model of those in Massachusetts. The other matter of interest to the Union is, that at the end of nine years, the monopoly and tax on travelers on the Camden and Amboy Railroad is to come to an end.

J. W. BULKLEY, Superintendent of Schools in Brooklyn, spoke of the ten thousand School Districts of New-York, of her School Libraries, of the State Teachers' Association—the oldest in the country—and of the evening schools and their good effects.

Prof. D. N. CAMP, for Connecticut, said the allusion to his State as the Nutmeg State was appropriate, perhaps; but, if so, they found their customers for the nutmegs outside of the State—at the West, perhaps, for which the gentlemen had claimed so much. As to the *blue laws*, and the cider being prohibited from working on Sunday, the laws are a myth, never having had an existence, but if they had they would not be inapplicable to a Western State, where he had traveled, and seen liquors more powerful than cider working on Sunday. Connecticut can make anything, it is true, but she does make men, and the gentleman from Toledo was taken from New-Hampshire *in the rough*, and manufactured in a Connecticut school, so that he makes a tolerable specimen of a man—*for the West*. [Laughter.] The schools of Connecticut are improving, and are cherished, and so are the meetings of this Institute valued by Connecticut teachers and others, too; for among the audience as attentive and as well able to appreciate the proceedings as any, there had been not a few Connecticut mechanics, who would not hesitate to take an order for the manufacture of any article that any gentleman present might desire.

Prof. GREENE said Rhode Island was active in the work of education and constantly improving. They were about to erect a monument 150 feet high to the memory of an old teacher whom Massachusetts sent there. Rhode Island was glad he was sent, though Massachusetts might not deserve any credit for it.

J. C. PELTON, Esq., of California, who went to that State in 1849 and set up the first public school consisting of three pupils, in a church, made some interesting statements as to the progress that has been made there. There are now 31 schools in San Francisco with about 10,000 pupils, taught by 75 or 80 teachers, and throughout the State the progress will bear a comparison with that.

Mr. MALEEN, of Berlin, spoke for Germany, which the President facetiously said might in the mysterious workings of "manifest destiny" become a State of the Union at some time. He thought the system of Prussia was not well understood, after all, in this country. At any rate he liked the system as it is in Prussia. Let those who wish go to Berlin and learn for themselves. Said he "we have no such universal interest in schools as you have; we have no such large audiences as this for the sake of instruction among the mass of the people. Now I will go home and report, and will say to them, I have seen this go-ahead people; now you go ahead too in the race."

Gov. BOUTWELL spoke for Massachusetts, and in the course of his remarks said we are to recognize the fact that we have many who come to us from abroad with as good minds as ours, and who must be trained, that they may become bone of our bone. They are not to be neglected.

This ended the Representatives' speeches.

After divers complimentary resolutions had been passed, the President congratulated the Institute on the success of their meetings, and expressed an earnest hope that they would return to their labors with renewed zeal and hope.

The whole audience then joined in the usual closing song, the Doxology, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," &c., in the tune "Old Hundred."

Thus has ended the active, working service of the Institute; but a not less agreeable, if in any respect less important, part of the entertainment of the week is to come off to-day. This forenoon is to be devoted to visiting the institutions of the City, from which invitations had been extended to the Institute, and this afternoon at three and a half o'clock a grand levee is to be given to the Institute by the City of Boston in Music Hall. This is truly a generous and worthy recognition, on the part of a great city, of the important services which the Institute is rendering to the country, and which it promises to render in the future. No one who has had an opportunity to attend a meeting like that which has just closed, where nearly or quite two thousand teachers of all grades have met and harmoniously compared their views and borrowed valuable suggestions from each other, can fail to hold the American Institute of Instruction in the highest honor. On its broad platform all can unite and work for a cause whose rewards come surely though slowly in the calm satisfaction of laboring for the good of the rising as well as the risen generation, and of laying the foundations of never-ending good hereafter. The Institute is peculiarly fortunate in having a President of rare culture, of genial and ready wit, prompt and accurate in his management of the business of the Institute—thus making every moment of a long session of three days effective in its bearing on the great object of the Institute. Happy will it be for the prosperity of this Institute, if he and such as he may long preside over its deliberations.

Mr. Jesse P. Albright, of Baltimore, has an interesting relic of the Revolution. It is a powder-horn which was found on the battle-field of Germantown by his grandfather. The horn bears the name of John Churchell, a British soldier who was killed in the battle, and is covered with representations of cannon, artillery men and cavalry, with the motto, "Men of might that in sword and gun, that they may fight." The carving on the horn was apparently commenced by Churchell at Crown Point, and was finished at Oswagotchie in 1760—just a century ago.

Mr. Frederick Robinson, of Marblehead, Mass., formerly High Sheriff of Essex County, has become a convert to Spiritualism, and is so infatuated on the subject that he has taken to lecturing.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

Withdrawal of Gov. Banks—Who will be his Successor?

His Excellency Gov. BANKS, on Friday, addressed the following letter to the Chairman of the Massachusetts Republican State Central Committee, withdrawing his name as a candidate for reëlection to the office which he has now occupied for nearly three years:

WALTHAM, Friday, Aug. 24, 1860.

Hon. William Claflin, Chairman Republican State Central Committee:

DEAR SIR: It is probable that, with my present purposes, I shall be unable to continue in the office I now hold for any considerable portion of the approaching political year, should the honor of reëlection again be conferred upon me. I deem it my duty, therefore, to take the earliest opportunity upon reaching this conclusion, to withdraw my name from the list of candidates that may be presented to the Convention of the 29th inst.

My heart is filled with gratitude to the people of Massachusetts for the honors they have conferred upon me. No political service could present to me greater attraction than the office I now hold, a further continuance in which, from considerations entirely private and personal, I am now compelled to decline.

I shall esteem it a privilege to support, most heartily, the nominations that may be made by the Convention, and to contribute everything in my power to swell the triumph of the excellent Republican candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States. You will please present to the Convention, in such manner as may seem to you most appropriate, my resolution upon this subject, and believe me, as ever, Very respectfully,

Your obd't servant,
NATHL. P. BANKS.

COMMENTS OF THE BOSTON PRESS.

From the Atlas and Bee.

The rumor current in the city, that Gov. BANKS intends to decline a renomination for the Governorship, is correct. He does this in consequence of an important business arrangement with the Illinois Central Railroad Company, which will require him to remove his residence to Chicago. He will, however, continue in his present position until the expiration of his term of office, in January next.

We scarcely need say that we make this announcement with the most sincere and profound regret, and in this we know that we express the general feeling of the people of this Commonwealth. There is no public man among us whom Massachusetts can so ill afford to spare; no private citizen whose place in society it would be more difficult to fill.

NATHANIEL P. BANKS, as a worthy and cherished man in every relation of private life, as a young mechanic earning his bread by the sweat of his brow, as a lawyer, as a member and presiding officer of our State Legislative Assemblies and the Constitutional Convention, as a member of Congress, and as Speaker of the House, where he presided with a dignity, ability and grace that left him without a rival and won for him the warmest encomiums of his political opponents, and as Governor of this ancient and honored Commonwealth, in every capacity and position in which he has been known, as a gentleman, a legislator and a magistrate, has endeared himself to the people and won a deserved, almost unexampled and enduring popularity. That he should for any cause remove from our midst, is an occasion of the deepest regret to all who know him or his history. But the reasons that have induced him to take this step are satisfactory to himself and entirely personal, and when they are understood, we think his friends and the people generally will not find fault with the decision.

This action of Gov. BANKS, whose renomination was universally expected and conceded, imposes upon the Republican Party an important and delicate duty. The Convention of Wednesday next must select his successor. This should be done with due regard to the interests of the State and party here, but with an equal solicitude and caution in reference to the Presidential canvass. A mistake made here, though it might not, probably could not, defeat the Republican Party in this State, may do incalculable injury to our cause in a national point of view in the other States.

There are very many gentlemen in the party who are admirably qualified to fill the office of Governor, many who perhaps merit the recognition; and among those who might be considered candidates it would be difficult to find any one who would be in any danger of defeat. We presume that the Western section of the State will claim the nomination, and they will probably present either Hon. E. H. KELLOGG, of Pittsfield, or Hon. H. L. DAWES, of North Adams. There is a strong feeling in many parts of the State in favor of the nomination of JOHN A. ANDREW, and he is as likely to receive it as any candidate. The name of ALEXANDER H. RICE has also been mentioned for the office. There are others besides these who are eligible and worthy. We have confidence, as on former occasions, in the wisdom and prudence of the representatives of the people, who will meet at Worcester on Wednesday next. We only wish to remind them, in conclusion, that their action will not merely affect this State, but will have a most important influence upon the Presidential canvass in the States where the contest is closer.

From the Journal.

The declination of Gov. BANKS, which was announced yesterday, an authoritative communication of which we publish to-day, has already been received with the strongest expressions of regret, which have not been confined to members of his own party. Gov. BANKS has performed the duty of Chief Magistrate with distinguished ability. His remarkable executive powers have been applied to what, as we look back upon the labor he has accomplished, almost seems like an entire reorganization of the Government. He has given his personal attention to the details of the administration to an extent which is almost unprecedented. He has informed himself by careful personal inspection of the workings of every department of public affairs, financial, educational, benevolent, reformatory and correctional. He has made himself familiar with the management of all our public institutions, in many of which he has quietly reformed abuses, while others have been reorganized upon his recommendation. He has enforced economy in the expenditure of the public money, by which the ordinary expenditures of the State have been materially reduced. During his administration the judiciary has been reorganized and made far more efficient. When we look back upon the record of his three terms, and review what he has been instrumental in doing to advance the interests of the people of this Commonwealth, we cannot but feel that his retirement from the gubernatorial chair is a serious loss to the State. We may find others who will fill his place with credit to themselves and to the State, but there are few who possess such rare administrative talents, or who would leave so brilliant a record.

It may not be improper in this connection to allude to the reasons which it is understood have led to the retirement of Gov. BANKS from public life, and which it is rumored are mainly of a pecuniary nature. It is no secret that when he entered upon the Executive duties his private resources were very limited. The salary of the Governor of Massachusetts, though larger than that of the majority of the States, is entirely insufficient to keep up the dignity of the office, and few, or none, have probably filled the gubernatorial chair without drawing upon their personal means. Gov. BANKS has certainly been no exception to this rule, and it is probable that his services have been rendered to the State at to him a heavy pecuniary sacrifice. We can scarcely wonder, therefore, that he should have been enticed from his chosen field of labor, and even from the State which gave him a birthplace, and whose glory is his pride, by offers that promise to place him and his family in circumstances that will relieve him from a load of care and anxiety.

From the Advertiser.

An unwonted interest was suddenly given to State politics yesterday, by the unexpected announcement that Gov. BANKS would decline becoming a candidate for reëlection to the office which he has held for three years past, and to which it has generally been conceded that he would again be called. The withdrawal of his name is contained in a letter which we print in another column. It is understood that he has accepted an appointment to become the President and resident managing director of the Illinois Central Railway, which will take him from Massachusetts at the expiration of his present gubernatorial term.

The success of Mr. BANKS' administration of the State Government of Massachusetts has been so conspicuous that it is quite unnecessary that we should dwell upon it. State taxes have been reduced to one-fourth their former amount, order and economy have been introduced into every department of the public service, the many troublesome legacies bequeathed him by the next preceding administration have all been wisely managed, and his tenure of the office marks an era in the domestic annals of the State which the people will always contemplate with pleasure. Gov. BANKS will carry to the management of the business of the great corporation which has wisely chosen him for its head, the same administrative abilities which have produced such admirable results here. The Illinois Central is, in fact, a principality, with a large landed domain, a great revenue, and widely diversified interests. Its office at Chicago has the appearance of a Government bureau, and just such a man as Gov. BANKS is needed at the head of its affairs. But we shall miss him sadly in Massachusetts.

The near approach of the Republican State Convention, which is appointed for next Wednesday, necessitates the immediate consideration of the selection of a candidate to become Gov. BANKS' successor. Mr. JOHN A. ANDREW's name has been mentioned, and he will have many strong supporters if the choice is conceded to the eastern portion of the State. It is so long, however, since the western counties have been represented in the gubernatorial chair, that we can hardly expect the "shrieks of locality" to be disregarded, and may therefore look for the nomination of some of the good men and true of whom Berkshire County is so fruitful. Mr. HENRY L. DAWES, Mr. JOHN Z. GOODRICH or Mr. ENSIGN H. KELLOGG would either of them make an excellent Governor, and upon one of these we suspect that the choice of the delegates (who are mostly already chosen) will probably fall.

From the Courier.

Gov. BANKS will not be a candidate before the Republican Convention which assembles at Worcester on Wednesday next. He has, we understand, accepted the Presidency of the Illinois Central Railroad, (salary $7,000,) and it is his purpose, at an early day, to remove to Chicago and make that city his residence. This determination on his part will have some effect on political affairs in this State. The retirement of so ambitious and sagacious a man from the field of battle shows what he thinks of the prospects of Mr. ABRAHAM LINCOLN. The Republican managers here are in a moody frame of mind. They know they cannot elect an extreme man, and they do not know where to find a candidate with the party elements so blended as to suit the Americans, Old Whigs and Democrats who have composed the "Banks party."

Who are the coming men? There is a host of them. ENSIGN H. KELLOGG, of Pittsfield, thinks he can marshal the forces, and he is in town looking after his own interests. The extreme men of the Sumner Abolition school are pressing JOHN A. ANDREW. The Democratic element in the Republican Party is pressing Mr. J. S. C. KNOWLTON, of Worcester. HENRY L. DAWES, of Adams, wants the place, and so does Mr. JOHN Z. GOODRICH, of Stockbridge. Mr. THOMAS D. ELIOT, of New-Bedford, would like the post, and Salem has a candidate. Indeed, Mr. ANSON BURLINGAME has aspirations as high as any man in the State. Let the factions of the party settle things in their own way next week. We give the rank and file a peep at the cards.

Political Miscellany.

SENATOR PUGH OPPOSED TO DISUNION.

In a letter which Senator PUGH, of Ohio, addressed to the late Douglas State Convention of Kentucky, he says: I wish to applaud the true and loyal Democracy of Kentucky, face to face, for their noble courage in adhering to the principles and pledges of the Democratic party (even as against the temptation of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE's candidacy) in regard to the single question which now menaces the stability and perpetuity of our Federal Government. I am not, as Mr. YANCEY expressed himself at the Maryland Institute, upon the occasion of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE's nomination, merely *neutral* with respect to the continuance of the Union or its destruction; I am *for* the Union, and *against* disunion, at all times, without apology, or contingency, or qualification. The Constitution may be violated (as it often has been) by unfaithful public servants, or in the tempest of faction, or from other causes; but our plain duty, as patriots, in every such emergency, is to invoke, again and again, and again, until seventy times seven, the sober sense and calm judgment of the people. If our Revolutionary fathers, under Washington could prolong an apparently desperate struggle for seven years—driven from city to city, from camp to camp, from State to State, by superior numbers—trampling the snows and ice of mid-winter with bare feet—suffering two or three disasters for each victory—and, at last, by sheer fortitude, achieve the liberty and independence we now enjoy, he does little honor to the memory of such ancestors (as it seems to me) who would now, in our zenith of national and individual prosperity, abandon the great result of their labors—the Union which they established—without an equal exhibition of heroism. What can be more criminal than this modern habit of betaking ourselves, upon every trivial occasion, or even upon solemn occasions, to the jargon of Disunion, and secession, and revolution? I am not only opposed to it, gentlemen, but I am tired of it, and disgusted with it. I hope to see the day when a public declaration from any man (ever so eloquent and distinguished) that he is "neither for the Union nor against the Union" will, instead of provoking thunders of applause, as in the Breckinridge Convention at Baltimore, be received with universal indignation and abhorrence. I have been a faithful Democrat ever since I had a vote; I love the Democratic Party, its principles, its policy, its usages of organization; I am proud of its history, and have always felt my heart throb with noble pulsations in musing upon its future achievements; but with all this affection, and even with more than I have expressed, or can express, I declare to you, gentlemen, in all earnestness, that if Disunionists, or those to whom Union or Disunion is an affair of indifference, are now to become the leaders of the Democratic Party—to prescribe the language of our platform—to dictate, by means of secessions at Charleston and at Baltimore, whom we shall choose for candidates—it will be high time for me, at least, to seek another and more congenial association. I am against the "irrepressible conflict" on *both* sides—as well that now personified by JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, as that personified by ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

ADDRESS TO THE BRECKINRIDGE DEMOCRATS OF KENTUCKY.

H. C. BURNETT, L. W. POWELL, and the rest of the Committee appointed at the late State Convention of Kentucky to prepare an address to the Democracy of Kentucky, has at length issued its manifesto. It first gives a detailed history of the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions; contrasts the platforms of the contending sections of the party; defines what it understands to be meant by the non-intervention of Congress in the affairs of the Territories, and defends Messrs. BRECKINRIDGE and LANE at length from the charge that they favor disunion of the States. The Republican Party, the address asserts, "means either compulsory abolition of Slavery in the States, or forcible dissolution of the Union." The address concludes by asserting that the contest is entirely between BRECKINRIDGE and LINCOLN, Mr. DOUGLAS being only a disturbing element, without any real strength except in the Free States, which he could not carry if he were the sole candidate, and Mr. BELL being very little better off. The position of the Constitutional Union Party, which has lately carried Kentucky, is criticised with very great severity. Nothing is said, however, regarding the withdrawal of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, which was so widely rumored.

HOW SENATOR SEWARD WILL BE RECEIVED IN MICHIGAN.

Great preparations are making throughout Michigan to give Senator SEWARD a memorable reception. The Detroit *Advertiser* says that the Wide Awakes of Ohio, besides those of the towns in Michigan, have been invited to attend the demonstration in that city on September 4th, and it does not doubt that their torches will be numbered by thousands. The dépôt of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad has been placed at the disposal of the committee having the arrangements in charge. It will shelter 20,000 people, and a larger number than that, it is anticipated, will assemble there to listen to Mr. SEWARD. Arrangements are nearly perfected for special excursion trains on the different roads running into Detroit.

A FAMILY QUARREL.

The Atlanta *Confederacy* a few days ago published the following card:

HOWELL COBB AND HENRY R. JACKSON—*Gentlemen:* Since the above have become the leaders of the Southern Rights Party, (the only hope of cotton planters,) the subscriber offers for sale the best plantation in Georgia, lying in Bulloch County, on the Ogeechee River, seventy miles above Savannah, and sixty from Augusta by railroad. He invites any and every body to come and look at the growing crop, to see that nothing but his want of confidence in his old party could induce him to sell. Convenient to the Central Railroad, from thence to anywhere, with 4,000 acres of land that will, any seasonable year, produce a bag of cotton to the acre, and the balance heavily timbered pine land, with the Ogeechee to float it. He is now willing to sell. Willing to sell because of Southern prostitution; because the true men of the South have fallen into bad hands. Because now, we have as protectors men who have done all in their power to injure us—the former a Wilmot Proviso man, and opposed to reopening the African Slave-trade, the latter the paid and seduced policeman of of BUCHANAN, to hunt up and prosecute Southern men for doing just what his father and mine, if they were cotton planters at the time, were engaged in, and prosecute them as pirates. Now, having no confidence in Southern security, under such leaders, I offer my land for sale, and will sell it at a bargain, to either of the above gentlemen, or any Yankee, or any one else except a true Southern Rights man, one to the "manor born," who has never tasted the Government Pap; one whose conscience has not been enlightened by the reflection from the Government Treasury.

L. CARLETON BELT.

SCARBORO', Central Railroad, Ga.

Mr. HENRY R. JACKSON, one of the parties addressed, judging from his response in the Savannah *Republican* feels quite injured by this publication. His reply concludes with this emphatic paragraph:

"You have thus left the path which, under the laws of decently regulated social life, it was your duty to pursue, in order to asperse the character, and to invade the rights of a man who had never harmed you in deed, word or thought. If, then, the publication before me be really yours—if I have not misconceived the object for which, and the spirit in which it was written—while I deeply deplore the necessity, thus rudely thrust upon me, as a positive calamity to me and to mine, I am constrained to pronounce your aspersions upon my character to be utterly false, and you, L. CARLETON BELT, of Scarboro', C. R. R. Ga., to be a malignant calumniator."

EXTRAORDINARY RAIN STORM IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The towns of Waltham, Belmont and Watertown were yesterday visited by a severe rain storm. It commenced to rain about 1 o'clock, falling very heavily for two hours, and from 3 to 4 o'clock it came down in torrents, and at one time it seemed as if a veritable water spout had burst over the heads of the people of the towns. The amount of rain that fell during the afternoon was about 5¼ inches, as guaged at the Waltham Chemical Works and at the office of the Boston Manufacturing Company.

It was the heaviest rain that has been known in the vicinity of Waltham for upwards of forty years; and persons at the Chemical Works, where a guage of the rain and snow has been kept for upwards of forty years, say they never have seen anything like it before. There was one storm, a number of years ago, when the quantity of rain that fell was 3½ inches, which at the time was thought a very large amount, although the rain lasted 24 hours. The streets in the towns were completely flooded, and many of them badly washed. At Waltham, Common and Gordon streets were somewhat damaged by the water which rushed through them like a river.

The Waltham Iron Foundry was badly damaged. At the commencement of the rain the workmen had just begun to pour the melted iron into the moulds, and the water rising so suddenly they were obliged to stop work. The moulds were all spoiled, and it will probably be two or three days before the damage can be repaired and work resumed. The foundry is situated on a low piece of land, near the dépôt of the Fitchburgh Railroad, and the water stood so high around it this morning that a flat-bottomed boat was used in going back and forth. It is estimated that it will cost upwards of $3,000 to repair the roads damaged in Belmont and West Cambridge.

Charles River, which passes through some of these towns, rose very rapidly, and in a short time was 18 inches higher than it was ever known to rise. The water rushed over the sides of the river and caused much damage.

The amount of injury to the farms cannot, as yet, be estimated, but the loss to the owners must be quite large; the meadows and fields were submerged for acres, and the private roads leading up to the houses were injured to a considerable extent. The road from Belmont to Wellington Hill, and the old Turnpike road were also much damaged.

On the Lexington Branch Railroad, near West Cambridge Centre, about 30 yards of the track were gullied out, and near the Southern Shore of Spy Pond several tons of earth from an embankment at the side of the road washed upon the track.—*Boston Traveller, Aug. 22.*

THE SUICIDE OF A POSTMASTER IN MICHIGAN.—There are some curious circumstances connected with the suicide of Mr. CALEB C. WOODBURY, the Postmaster at White Pigeon, Michigan. While in pursuit of bail, under charge of an officer, he called upon a druggist, CHARLES COOPER. Finding that he was about to refuse to give security for his appearance, as all had done upon whom he had previously called, he remarked, casually: "By the way, my wife says she wants some strychnine to kill cats with; she says they have been yelling about the house ever since I have been gone. How much do I want?" and he pulled out some change from his pocket to pay for it. The druggist replied that a dime would pay for all that was needed, and that amount was put up and given to him. Soon after he returned home, and as dinner was not ready, went up stairs, as he said, to take a nap. When called he made no answer, and on entering the room his wife found that he had taken a bath, put on clean linen and gone to bed, where he was lying lifeless. In his hat was the following note:

WHITE PIGEON, Aug. 18, 1860.

DEAR WIFE: I can't get bail, and shan't go the jail, so I take another course. Take good care of the children. There is $320 due on the farm and the mortgage on the house; have MITCHELL pay them, and take the mortgage. ALICE is well provided for; be a good boy, ADRIAN; HENRIETTA, mind your ma and JOSEY and CALLY. I am innocent. We shall meet again where we shall be happy. All, good by.

C. C. WOODBURY.

Mr. WOODBURY left several children; one, a daughter, married and living in Detroit, and one a son, 17 or 18 years old, who lives at home. His family is not entirely destitute.

A Dangerous Adventure.

A correspondent of the Boston *Courier*, writing from the Crawford House on the White Mountains, under date of Aug. 16, says:

"The perilous adventure of Mr. and Mrs. G——, from Jersey City, on Mount Willey yesterday, is the theme of conversation at the present moment. The summit of Mount Willard is but two miles from the Crawford House, and is visited by all, whether they ascend Mount Washington or not. A good carriage road has been constructed to the top, and the mode of ascent is either by foot or in mountain wagons. These two persons walked up, and after viewing the tremendous gorge formed by Mount Willard on one side and Mount Webster on the other, with the Willey House, looking like a small type-box, in the distance, they crossed by a connecting ridge from Mount Willard to Mount Willey. From this latter Mount, some 2,500 feet in height, in a spirit of adventure they commenced to descend. For five or six hundred feet they found very little trouble, but soon after the way became more difficult, which they hoped would soon pass away, but, as events subsequently proved, they had but commenced. They got safely over several ledges of rocks, and finding that their troubles were increasing they endeavored to return, but found that impossible, and they were reduced to the alternative of either keeping on or remaining where they were in the hopes of being missed at the house, and that searching parties would be sent out for them. Mrs. G—— seated herself upon a large rock, while her husband worked himself below a short distance to discover the best way of proceeding down. In a few moments she exclaimed that the rock was moving, and told her husband to jump for his life, and he barely escaped being crushed to death, the rock rushing by him with fearful velocity down the mountain side, breaking down small trees and loosening other large stones, until it found rest at the mountain's base. This was startling, and cast a deep gloom over them, yet they were not discouraged. Something must be done and that quickly. Lying down flat, and holding fast to rocks by one hand, Mr. G. lowered his wife over the ledge with the other as far as he could reach, and then let her drop some six or eight feet further upon a narrow shelf below, and then dropped himself. In this manner they descended a long distance. To add to their terrors they did not know but that they might come to a ledge over which they could not get down. A single misstep, or the loss of presence of mind on the part of either would have resulted seriously, if not fatally. A thick growth of large bushes then became a matter of obstruction, and in getting over and through them, by dropping from branch to branch, their clothing was rent and their flesh scratched. After a hard struggle of more than *four hours*, they succeeded in reaching the base at the side of the road, where they were soon after found, more dead than alive, by a rescuing party, headed by Mr. HADLEY, one of the proprietors of the house, which party started from information given by a gentleman who saw them from the road, in their dangerous situation, and reported it at once. Restoratives were given, and they were assisted into the wagon, and brought safely back, with bodies completely exhausted, their hands considerably lacerated, and their clothing badly torn. Both are persons of much nerve. They are well to-day, although suffering from weakness. The mountain guides say that they do not understand how they got down alive, particularly the lady. Had they returned from Mount Willey to Mount Willard, they could have made the descent in about twenty minutes.

SINGULAR OBITUARY NOTICE.—The Springfield *Republican* of the 24th inst., in an obituary notice of a rather remarkable man in that vicinity, has the following:

"EDWARD DEXTER, distinguished in this community for sixty years, for marked peculiarities, died at his residence in Seekonk yesterday morning, in the ninety-first year of his age. His father was the great-grandson of Rev. GREGORY DEXTER, who was the fourth pastor of the First Baptist Church, and who came to this then Colony in 1644, with ROGER WILLIAMS, the year that the latter returned with the first charter obtained from the English Crown.

EDWARD DEXTER, in 1791, entered on a commercial life, and during the fifteen years following visited most of the principal ports in Europe and Asia. One of his ships was captured by the French, and he was the last survivor in this State of the original claimants upon that Government for spoliations upon our commerce previous to the year 1800. Although long in trade, and one of the large shipowners of his time, he retired from business comparatively poor. The ample estate which he has enjoyed for nearly forty years, was the property of his second wife, Miss SARAH MUMFORD, the daughter of Col. JOHN MUMFORD.

But what gave Col. DEXTER such a prominence in the community was the possession of a will and a temper which we have never known equaled in any other man, and which was continued in undiminished vigor down to the day of his death. That anger, passion and profanity which degrade and debase most men, in him always rose to a dignity not often seen, and in their fullest manifestations of defiant audacity almost to sublimity. He labored under the singular delusion that the world had, without cause, made war upon him. He was, therefore, nearly all his life a suitor in court, and after having been frequently defeated in our State tribunals, made Massachusetts his residence for the purpose of bringing his cases within the Federal jurisdiction. Towards this city he was especially embittered, and his legal contests with it almost always successful, obtaining verdicts against it for flowing and draining the same piece of meadow land.

What were Col. DEXTER's theological views we never heard. He must have believed in a God, or he would not have so frequently and so awfully invoked his vengeance upon those he deemed his foes. He must have believed in a hell, or he would not have so constantly and so fearfully imprecated its most horrible torments upon the objects of his unrelenting and unforgiving hate. But he has passed the boundaries of human judgment, and we may charitably hope that his unquiet spirit, in the new existence upon which it has entered, has found that repose which was ever denied to it during its lengthened pilgrimage here on earth."

LAW REPORTS.

Mandamus Against the Commissioners of Emigration.

Jerome vs. *The Commissioners of Emigration.*—It will be remembered that a few days ago, Judge LEONARD granted the plaintiff a peremptory mandamus compelling the Commissioners to pay the plaintiff the sum of $1250 for one quarter's salary as Physician of the Marine Hospital. On Saturday afternoon the plaintiff obtained a writ of alternative mandamus from Judge SUTHERLAND to compel the defendants to show cause why the second quarter's salary should not be paid to Dr. Jerome.

Case Settled.

In the Superior Court, Special Term, before Justice Moncrief, the case of Abraham C. Lotton *vs.* Elisha Slomer *et al.* has been settled.

Surrogate's Court.

The will of Sarah A. Riley, widow of the late Thomas Riley, which is contested, was submitted yesterday. She gives the Association for the Relief of Respectable Females $100; Institution for the Blind, $100; Trustees of Five-Points Mission, $100; American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, $100; Deaf and Dumb Institute, $100; Orphan Asylum, $100; Society for Relief of Half-Orphan and Destitute Children, $100.

Irregular Commitments.

In re Catharine Forbes.—This was an application by writ of *habeas corpus*, to release the relator, who had been committed by the police magistrates as a vagrant, she being a prostitute. Judge SUTHERLAND decided that this commitment was irregular, as it did not bring the prisoner within the requirements of the Vagrant Act.

Theodore Stuyvesant and Addison Sanford for the prisoner; Mr. Sedgwick opposed.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 25.

$2,000	U. S. 5s, 1865	101½	250	Mich. Cen. R.	72
2,000	U. S. 5s,'74 Reg.	102¾	25	do	72⅛
5,000	U. S. 5s, 1874	102¾	50	do	71¾
2,000	Indiana State 5s	90½	100	do	71⅞
20,000	Tenn. 6s, 90	90¾	25	do b3	72⅛
6,000	N. Car. State 6s	98½	100	do s60	71¾
5,000	Missouri State 6s	81⅝	100	do s30	72
1,000	City 5s, 1870	97	50	do s60	71¾
7,000	Erie 2d M. B.	102½	50	do b10	72
20,000	E.R.2d M. B. Ex.	102½	50	do b30	72¼
1,000	Har. R. 1st M.	98	50	do b60	73
10,000	Mich. So. 2d m.b.	67	100	La Crosse & Mil. R.	1½
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs	96	5	do	1¾
1,000	Chi. & N.W.2d m	37½	150	M. So.&N.Ind.R. s60	23
1,000	Del. L.&W.R. 1m	100½	50	do	23⅛
2,000	C. & Tol. S. F. b.	81	250	do	23¼
3,000	Roch. L.&N.F.R. 7 per cent bds	100½	250	M. So. & N. Ia.G.S.	47¾
			100	do	47½
6	Continental Bk.	104	100	do b60	48¼
20	Del. & H. Can. Co.	95	50	do s30	47¾
100	Erie Railroad	29¾	50	Panama Railroad	125¾
250	do	29⅝	50	Ill. Central R.R.	87½
380	do	29¾	50	do	87¼
10	Pacific M. S. Co.	79½	50	do	87⅜
196	do	80	135	Clev., Col. & C. R.	94½
350	N. Y. Central R.	84¾	100	do b60	95½
200	do	85	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	10¾
650	do	84½	100	do	10⅝
200	do b60	85¼	425	Galena & Chic. R.	81
500	do b30	85	520	do	81¼
50	do b30	85⅛	150	do b30	81⅝
500	do b30	85⅜	100	do s15	81
100	do b10	85	200	do b60	82
50	Hud. River R. b60	59½	61	do	82
50	do s30	59	50	do s30	81¾
100	Harlem Railroad	18¼	100	do b60	81¾
200	do b60	19	1300	Clev. & Toledo R.	48
400	Harlem R. Pref.	47½	500	do b30	48¼
100	do	47¾	300	do b60	48½
100	Reading R. b60	47	250	Chicago & R. I. R.	84⅞
200	do	46¾	50	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	89¾
100	do	46⅝	250	do	89⅞
600	do	46½	100	do s60	89⅝
200	do b30	46⅜	12	Mil. & Miss. R.	15½

MONDAY, Aug. 27—A. M.

The foreign Trade at this port, for the past week, was active in all departments at the Custom-house, and fairly so in the sales of Foreign Merchandise from the warehouses of the Importers. The Import entries, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper amount to $6,494,791, comparing with $5,416,713 the corresponding week last season, and the Export clearances of ordinary Domestic Produce and of Bullion are also in excess of last season. The former amount to $1,744,141 against $1,198,887 same week last season, and the export of Bullion as follows:

Aug. 20—Ship Monterey, Sumatra, Sp. Dollars	$61,727
Aug. 20—Bark Teresa, Maracaibo, Am. Gold	10,000
Aug. 20—Bark Teresa, Maricaibo, Doubloons	7,341
Aug. 20—Bark Mayflower, Barbados, Am. Gold	15,000
Aug. 22—Bark Pride of the Sea, Zaza, Specie	824
Aug. 24—Steamer Adriatic, Havre, Gold bars	867,287
Aug. 24—Steamer Adriatic, Havre, Gold dust	1,556
Aug. 24—Steamer Adriatic, Havre, Gold coin	1,000
Aug. 24—Steamer Edinburg, Liverp'l, Gold coin	437,600
Aug. 24—Steamer Edinburg, Liverp'l, Gold bars	271,631
Aug. 24—Steamer Edinburg, Liverp'l, Gold bars	200,382
Aug. 24—Steamer Edinburg, Liverp'l, Gold bars	271,000
Total	$1,864,031
Against same week last August	1,646,000

The Sub-Treasury Specie balance now stands $5,985,545, as against $5,902,358. The receipts of Bullion from California during the week amount to $798,000. The Specie movement, altogether, including the outward shipments of Saturday week, is against the Bank Average about one million of dollars, and the official return this afternoon will probably show about $20,000,000, against $21,008,000 last Monday, and $20,728,000 this time last year. Including the Sub-Treasury balance, now $1,116,000 ahead of this date last August, the present stock of Specie in the City is almost identical with that of the close of August, 1859, and the movement inward from California and outward to Europe very much the same. Compared with that time, the rates for Money are also much the same, but the present employment larger in proportion to the changed aspect of trade with the Northwest, and the heavy and prosperous movement of Domestic Produce from that direction. In illustration of this, we may mention that two or more of our leading Banks, holding each over a million of Specie, have not hesitated within the past week to further enlarge their line of Discounts by cashing the 15@30-day Grain bills sent forward by their Western correspondents, to the extent of half a million of dollars, and in a like legitimate and perfectly secure line of business, we doubt not that further facilities will be extended as the season advances. There is also some inquiry for City Bank Notes for Western employment, and a good demand for State Stocks to enlarge the basis of Free Bank circulation in Illinois and Wisconsin, the preference being shown, as far as the relative supply on the market will permit, to New-Yorks, Illinois, North Carolinas, Virginias and Tennessees, in their order. New-Yorks have again become very scarce, the recent issue of $1,200,000 short Six ⅌ Cents having been already, in a good measure, absorbed. The local mercantile demand for money is fair, without being of a pressing character. The terms of discount are 7 ⅌ cent. as the rule, with exceptions at 6@6½ ⅌ cent. on very prime 30@60-day acceptances. Among the Stock Brokers the employment of money is active, and the liberal differences realized by the commission firms between their cash purchases and time options to their customers, enable them to pay 6 ⅌ cent. without grumbling, and even 7 ⅌ cent. in some instances, on miscellaneous collateral. On Saturday the wants of the Street were less marked, while the supply with lenders appeared rather freer than on Friday. The rates of foreign Exchange are 109⅞ on London, and f.5.14⅜ on Paris, with the difference of interest in favor of sight bills, which some of the exporters of Bullion prefer to draw.

According to the Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at New-York for seven months of the calendar year, which we published a few weeks since in table form, the import entries of Foreign Merchandise from Jan. 1 to July 31, 1860,

Amounted to	$141,848,000
Add three weeks in August	16,289,855
Total to date	$158,137,855
Against same time, 1859	179,276,922
Decrease this year	$21,139,067

The figure for last year embraces four weeks in August to 27th inclusive, while for this year we have three full weeks only to the 25th, omitting the fractional week, which will be brought up in our monthly tables.

The same tables make the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York from

Jan. 1 to July 31, 1860	$51,527,000
Add three weeks in August	5,875,773
Total to date	$57,402,773
Against same time, 1859	42,075,479
Increase this year	$15,327,294

The same tables make the Export of Specie from New-York, from

Jan. 1 to July 31, 1860	$28,145,000
Add since Aug. 1	6,407,951
Total to date	$34,552,951
Against same time, 1859	49,325,322
Decrease this year	$14,772,371

COURSE OF THE STOCK-EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of the United States	102⅞@102¼
New-Yok Central	83¾@83¼@83½@85@84¼
New-York and Erie	28¾@30¼@29⅜
Reading	46½@46¾@46½
Rock Island	85⅛@83¾@82½@83
Michigan Guaranteed	47½@47¼
Michigan Southern	22¼@21¾@23¼@23
Michigan Central	68¼@73½@71¾@72
Toledo	47½@46¼@49@48
Galena	81⅛@82⅛@81@81½
Illinois Central	86½@85½@89⅛@87¼
Panama	125@126
Pacific Mail	79@78@80
Missouris	81¾@81⅜
Virginias	91⅛@91¼
Tennessees	90@90½
Illinois Central Bonds	95¼@96
Hudson River	58@60@59½
Harlem Preferred	48@47½
Delaware and Hudson	96@95½
Burlington and Quincy	90@92@89¼@90

The Stock market through the past week was a strong one, and mainly on outside orders, which continue too much confidence on the part of the public for the resisting force brought to bear against the advance in prices inside the Exchange. The movement in this last direction, though the work of parties heretofore influential, if not potential, on the Street, has thus far accomplished but little in weakening the tone of the market. They insist, and with some show of precedent, if not plausibility, that the improved activity in Money ought to arrest and turn the demand for Stocks. But on the other hand they are reminded that their precedents go no further back than 1857, when the control of the market passed from the public into their hands, and since when no such opportunity in all respects as the present has occurred for buying back the property which extraordinary circumstances then forced holders to sacrifice. And the very activity, rather than pressure, in Money to which this party look forward, grows out of and is likely to be coexistent with the recovery of business and the enlarged volume of trade with the interior, which constitute the life of the present confidence in the restoration, to a reliable income standard, of Railway and other values hitherto, for three years past, so much depressed. That even a greater degree of activity in capital ruled through 1852 and 1853, when this property was first coming into favor, and again, through 1855 and 1856, after the crop failure and other serious drawbacks of 1854, is quite certain. But then, as now, the Stock Exchange, as a body, could not control its own speculations, and a very influential party in the Board of Brokers found it their interest to run with the current—at least, while it threatened to overwhelm them, as it did others, by resistance. In referring to these precedents, on both sides, we would not be understood as going out of the way to favor either present or higher values on the Stock Exchange, or as discouraging prudence and caution, after the rapid advance of the last sixty days, or even objecting to a reasonable measure of speculation for lower prices, based on the particular circumstances which may surround this or the other stock already 15 or 20 ⅌ cent. higher than in June. The essential point is that the improvement in the general temper of the market had best be treated on an enlarged view of the state of the country, and that when the Money Market is brought into the account, the business of banking should not be denied a fair participation in the improved healthy condition of trade, either as to rate or volume of discounts; and being essentially free, like every other branch of business in the State and City of New-York, we much doubt whether it is likely to be controlled either by croakers in Stock-jobbing, or empirics, or new lights in Finance and Currency.

The leading changes in prices, since Saturday week, are: An advance of 1 ⅌ cent. on New-York Central and Erie, 1½ on Hudson, 1⅜ on Illinois Central, 3¼ on Michigan Central, ½@⅝ on Michigan Southern and Toledo, and a decline of ½ ⅌ cent. on Rock Island. The dealings in Galena and Chicago were of the usual activity, exciting much interest by the prolonged stubbornness of the recent 20 ⅌ cent. advance, and the continued favor shown by fresh outside parties, while some of the earlier buyers for the rise are realizing their profits. The *Bulls* in the stock, so called, if not wholly unknown, are unseen in the market, and another remarkable feature in the movement is, that no attempt is made to render the Stock scarce, or to tie it up from the free use of the Street in selling it *short*. The dealings in Illinois Central and New York and Erie continue to be influenced in part, by the orders from England, though the former stock is also strengthened by the acquisition of GOV. BANKS to the management, and the large returns of traffic, which on the third week in August, although comparing with a fair business this time last year, shows another gain of $23,498. The Railway Bonds hold firm, and State and Federal Stocks are a fraction higher, though scarcely gaining in price the accumulation of interest since 1st of January. The general market on Saturday closed steady. There was no Second Board, as usual, in the summer months, and this fact was a drawback to the general activity of speculation.

The receipts of Grain at Chicago, for the first three weeks in August, compare as follows with the corresponding weeks in 1858 and 1859:

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Aug. 7	301,967	160,587	918,898
Aug. 14	411,977	356,763	1,212,795
Aug. 21	909,750	523,133	1,648,110
Total bush. 3 weeks	1,623,694	1,040,483	3,774,803

From the various newspapers of that city of Friday last, we compile the following additional items:

The large yield of Spring Wheat in all the northern districts which grow that grain, is delighting everybody, but the farmers particularly, whose eyes stand out with prospective fatness at the evidences of thirty to forty bushels per acre.

The region of country tributary to Chicago is especially favored this year. Passing only a short distance south or west of our railroad reach, and the drouth has made great inroads upon the crops. In the extreme South, enormous losses are sustained, and in some sections prospective famine stares the people in the face. We have had hard times several years, and we hope we shall know how to use well our prosperity.

There was less doing in freights, to-day, in consequence of shippers and vessel owners failing to meet with regard to rates. Vessels were generally held at 14c@15c. for wheat to Buffalo; but shippers, under an impression that rates would speedily decline, held off, and did not care to test the market. A propeller was engaged at 25c. for wheat to Ogdensburgh, and two vessels at 13½@14c. for wheat to Buffalo and Port Colborne. A small B No. 2 vessel was also chartered at 11½c. for corn to Buffalo. The receipts of the day are:

	Flour bbls.	Wheat bush.	Corn bush.	Oats bush.	Rye bush.
By Lake	338	150	—	—	—
Canal	—	19,971	33,450	6,300	930
G. & C. U. R. R.	182	35,594	2,196	854	688
C. & R. I. R. R.	900	11,200	8,060	500	—
I. C. R. R.	331	45,350	11,630	900	350
C. B. & Q. R. R.	200	43,496	26,814	545	—
C. & N. W. R. R.	614	6,670	—	400	40
C. A. & St. L.	100	6,300	7,110	—	350
Total	2,665	158,731	89,248	9,499	2,358

As was expected Exchange went up to-day to ¾ of 1 ⅌ cent. premium for currency, being an advance of ¼c. It is scarce at quotations, some of the bankers being obliged to pay full rates in order to keep a supply for customers. The stringency must be temporary, as the amounts making and maturing are immense, and the rise will tend to check outside orders. The regular buying rate of exchange is ½c., but a fraction above could in most cases be obtained. Currency is abundant, though the demands upon bankers continues heavy. Large parcels of Canada money have been received for investment, and doubtless New-England and New-York money will be furnished to fill up all deficiencies of our home currency, should any be found. Gold is so seldom wanted that it scarely deserves a quotation. The buying rate is about ½c., selling at 1@1¼c.

From the following paragraph in the Chicago *Press* it seems that the diversion of Grain freights to the Michigan roads has followed even sooner than was expected to the sudden rise in freights by the Lake. We presume that the arrangement of the Michigan Central referred to, is already understood by some of the Boston buyers, whose orders for the stock on our market last week were of a liberal and unlimited nature, so far as price is concerned. We also infer, from what we know of the new management of the Michigan Southern line, that they will not be long in following the Central in this matter, and as there is enough for all, and to spare, the result cannot be otherwise than a large addition to the Grain traffic of both roads:

The high prices which have been paid for wheat and corn by lake to Buffalo during the past few days have brought the Michigan Central Railroad in the field as a competitor for freights. Capt. DREW, the contracting freight agent of the company was on 'Change yesterday morning and offered to take wheat from Chicago to Buffalo, by rail to Detroit and from there to Buffalo by propellers, at 15 cts per bushel: the time between here and Buffalo to be three days. This is much quicker than the lake route, and as it is well known that the Central never fails to put things through as it agrees, we shall expect to see it doing a driving business in this new species of freighting. The Central is one of the best equipped lines in the United States, and as it has a large amount of rolling stock which will not be required for other purposes for some time to come, and as these cars can be earning a fair profit in carrying grain as above stated, we think the company act wisely in competing with the lake vessels for a portion of the large business which is now offering. We also learn that the road has been carrying a large amount of flour to Buffalo within the past few days, at the same rates charged by the propellers.

The official return of the Galena and Chicago road the third week of August, is as follows:

Third week, 1860	$43,586
Third week, 1859	28,182
Gain	$15,404

The earnings of the Illinois Central Railroad for the third week of August were:

Third week, 1860	$69,180
Third week, 1859	45,682
Increase	$23,498

The earnings of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad the third week in August give a gain of $1,400.

The Michigan Central Railroad earned, the third week of August:

1860	$41,053 34
1859	21,720 57
Increase	$19,332 77

The receipts by the New-York Canals at tide-water of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley, for the third week of August, 1860 and 1859, have been as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1860	10,643	309,583	1,100,201	893
1859	6,664	28,307	79,265	—
Increase	3,979	281,276	1,020,936	893

The receipts at tide-water of the principal articles of produce, from the opening of the Canals to and including the 22d inst., have been as follows:

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Canal open	April 28.	April 15.	April 25.
Flour, bbls	956,087	216,460	383,623
Wheat, bush	5,061,276	724,410	4,790,606
Corn, bush	2,864,069	1,472,146	8,742,595
Barley, bush	395,327	147,194	76,806
Oats, bush	2,497,600	2,425,094	3,634,682
Rye, bush	257,212	99,146	126,245
Beef, bbls	7,212	12,005	4,513
Pork, bbls	18,793	32,470	6,425
Bacon	2,977,106	1,762,870	458,064
Butter	119,025	229,800	144,390
Lard	1,413,572	3,526,040	698,585
Cheese, lbs	114,104	181,600	166,900
Wool	1,702,672	1,471,460	1,564,815

COAL TRADE—WEEK AND SEASON.

	1859. Week.	1859. Total.	1860. Week.	1860. Total.
P. & R. R. R.	32,990	1,080,301	43,380	1,283,599
Schuyl. Canal	34,827	771,950	41,479	829,623
L. Val. R. R.	9,745	377,099	12,174	509,563
Lehigh Canal	32,781	586,595	31,171	631,019
Scranton S'th	14,490	373,350	19,548	517,843
Do. North	4,101	125,762	5,762	128,766
Pa. Coal Co	23,517	418,630	21,140	375,464
Del. & H. Co	—	302,697	—	254,267
Wyoming So.	—	191,019	—	180,173
Do. North	—	30,251	—	32,698
Shamokin	4,813	92,051	4,692	113,223
Trevorton	2,446	78,864	1,538	59,775
Broad Top	2,000	77,376	2,450	118,004
Sh. Mt., H. T.	2,003	33,648	1,158	56,169
Lykens Valley	1,739	26,929	1,899	39,779
Total	165,452	4,575,532	187,778	5,131,065

In our last paper we inserted by request, and without knowing anything of the controversy which appears to be involved, a notice of the recent election for the Persse & Brooks' Paper Works. We are now informed, by another party, that legal steps have been taken to vacate the election on the ground of attempted fraud.

A notice appears on another page that the September interest on the Bonds of the Rome and Watertown Road will be paid at the People's Bank in this City, and also the principal of the Bonds falling due at that time. A correspondent on this subject writes:

"It is a gratification to notice the prompt payment of this class of Securities. The Company alluded to has always been classed among those who have met their Bonds and their interest at maturity. The early classes of their Bonds are now maturing annually, and promptly paid. Their long Bonds, due in 1880, are also being gradually paid off by a fixed annual contribution to the Sinking Fund sufficient to pay the entire issue at maturity—the fund being regularly invested in the purchase of that class of Bonds."

The following are the latest newspaper quotations (Aug. 15) of American securities:

American Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.	Business.
Maryland 5 ⅌ cent	93 @ 95	
United States 5 ⅌ cent. red. 1874	92½ @ 93½	
Virginia State, 5 ⅌ cent	80 @ 82	
Do. 6 ⅌ cent	82 @ 84	
Illinois Cent. 6 ⅌ cent., red. 1875	85 @ 87	87
Do. 7 ⅌ cent., red. 1875	88 @ 89	89
Do. do. Free land, red. 1860	91 @ 93	
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid	26 @ 25dis.	25 dis.
Do. do. all paid	73 @ 75	75
Mich. Cen. 8 ⅌ cent. con., 1860	90 @ 94	
Do. convert., 1869 8 ⅌ cent	89 @ 91	
Do. (sinking fund) 8 ⅌ cent. 1st mortgage, 1882	89 @ 91	90
Do. $100 shares	55 @ 60	
Michigan S. & N. Indiana, 7 ⅌ cent. (sink. fund), 1885	71 @ 73	
Do. $100 shares	12 @ 17	
New-York Central 6 ⅌ cent. (sinking fund), 1883	86 @ 88	
Do. 7 ⅌ cent. 1864	93 @ 95	
Do. do. (sinking fund), 1876	94 @ 96	
Do. $100 shares	77 @ 79	
New-York&Erie 1 m. 7 ⅌ c. '67	91 @ 93	
Do. 2d mort. 1859, 7 ⅌ cent	90 @ 92	
Do. 3d mort. 1883, assented	83 @ 85	
Do. Bonds 1862, '71, '75, assnt.	51 @ 53	
Do. Shares assented	25 @ 26	24½ 6
Panama Railroad 1st mort. 1865	101 @103	
Do. 2d mort. 7 ⅌ cent. 1872	102 @105	
Pennsylvania Central Bonds 1st mort. con., 6 ⅌ cent	88 @ 90	
Do. 2d mort. 6 ⅌ c. sterling	92 @ 94	
Do. $50 shares	36 @ 38	
Philadelphia and Reading Bonds 6 ⅌ cent., 1860	78 @ 80	
Do. 6 ⅌ cent., 1870	70 @ 75	
Do. $50 shares	20 @ 25	

Foreign Commercial News by the Vanderbilt.

The *Times* City article, of Aug. 13, says:

"Owing to the increased pressure upon the financial resources of Turkey, consequent upon the military operations in Syria, much curiosity is felt as to the means of relief to be adopted. The Turkish Ministry, it is said, desirous of maintaining the good faith of the country, have made strong representations to England on the point; but the granting of further assistance is out of the question, unless it shall be preceded by a thorough and guaranteed reorganization of the fiscal administration of the empire.

The suspension is announced of Mr. JOHN DALES, a merchant and woolen manufacturer, with heavy liabilities. The case has been taken into the Bankruptcy Court.

The suspension has also been announced of Mr. DICKINS, a currier, of Southwark.

The financial letters from Paris seem to indicate that the prevalence of political distrust is greater there than on this side. The Syrian and Italian questions are viewed with much anxiety, and for the moment the latter is particularly watched.

The suspension is announced of M. EDMOND BARCLOF, leather factor, with liabilities to about £40,000.

An instalment of 8 ⅌ cent. falls due on the Canada Loan of £2,800,000 on Thursday next, but has been principally met in advance.

At Vienna on Saturday the Austrian funds fell ¾ to 1 ⅌ cent., and the Exchange on London rose from 127.25 to 125.

THE TEA TRADE, AUG. 13.—The deliveries in London, estimated for the week, were 916,686 ℔s., which is a decrease of 8,605 ℔s., compared with the previous statement.

The *Times'* City Article, of Aug. 15, says:

"The announcement by Sir C. WOOD, that the vote for an Indian Loan of £3,000,000 is taken merely as a matter of precaution against possible contingencies before the next session of Parliament, failed to exercise any material influence on the funds this morning (Tuesday)—little doubt being felt that the whole sum will be required, while it also appears that £5,000,000 of English capital will be disbursed in India during the current year. Consuls opened with dullness at the quotation of yesterday, and subsequently experienced a decline, the accounts from Paris showing continued heaviness. Additional uneasiness is also caused by the various accounts of the Potato crop. The first transactions for Money were at 93⅛@¼, and the last at 93@⅛.

There has been increased demand for discount to-day, and few transactions took place below the Bank rate. In the Stock Exchange, the charge was 3 ⅌ cent.

The last price from Paris (Tuesday evening) was 68f., showing a recovery of an eighth.

"In the Foreign Exchanges there was a rise in the rates on Vienna and Trieste.

No gold was taken to the Bank to-day, but the demand for the continent continues active.

JOHN WILDE & SONS, silk manufacturers, Macclesfield, and their London agent, Mr. C. CROSS, have suspended. Liabilities of the former, £18,000; and of the latter, £7,000.

Messrs. POOLE & Co., shoe manufacturers, Northampton, have failed. Liabilities about £20,000.

A reaction took place in the shares of the Illinois Central and New-York and Erie."

The following are the quotations of the Liverpool Cotton market, Aug. 13 and 14:

"The demand continues good, and sales for the two days reach 25,000 bales—9,000 on speculation and for export. Prices of low American are fully 8d. ⅌ ℔. higher than on Friday."

The following is the account of the Liverpool Corn and Breadstuffs market for Aug. 14:

"At this day's market, white American Wheat met with an extensive demand, at an advance of fully 3d. ⅌ 100 ℔s. on prices of this day week. Barrel Flour was inquired for, and several parcels of Western Canal changed hands at an advance of 6d.@1s. dearer, with a fair sale. Oats advanced ½d.@1d. Barley, Beans and Peas were each held for higher prices, but the demand was limited. Indian Corn was in considerable favor, and brought higher prices—32s. 6d.@32s. 9d. being paid for mixed American, and 33s. 6d. ⅌ 480 ℔s. for Galatz, ex ship. White American was held at 36s. ⅌ quarter."

In regard to the London market for Aug. 13 the circulars say:

"The market was quiet at the rates of last Monday."

The following is the London Produce and Provision market report for Aug. 14:

"Sugar firm. Tea inactive. Rice firm. Saltpetre very firm. Turpentine, American, 31s. Tallow quiet at 52s., on the spot. Scotch Pig Iron, 51s. 9d.@52s."

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 25, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been: 32 bbls. Ashes, 9,232 bbls. Flour, 1,800 bbls. Corn Meal, 73,028 bush. Wheat, 152,442 bush. Corn, 150 bush. Rye, 13,588 bush. Oats, 5,000 bush. Malt, 644 pkgs. Provisions, and 595 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day have been confined to small lots, at $5 25 for Pots and $5 50@$5 56¼ for Pearls, ⅌ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 937 bbls., including 634 bbls. Pots, and 303 bbls. Pearls.

BRICKS—Have been in moderate request at former quotations.

COFFEE—Sales to-day, 50 mats Java at 16½c.; 50 bags Rio and 60 bags Maracaibo at 14⅜c.; with 50 bags St. Domingo at 13c. ⅌ ℔., usual terms.

COTTON—We have heard of sales of 650 bales, at steady rates.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ⅌ ℔	7	7	7⅛	7¼
Middling, ⅌ ℔	10¾	10⅞	11	11⅛
Middling Fair, ⅌ ℔	12½	12¾	13	13⅜

EARTHENWARE—The new list of prices has been set aside, and orders have been accepted on the basis of the old one,—thus conceding to buyers what they had been claiming. It is now expected that the demand will speedily improve, and an active business is anticipated.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand has been active mainly for export, for extra State and shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio Flour; these descriptions have been less freely offered, and prices have again advanced. The inquiry for low grades of extra Wisconsin, Indiana and Michigan has also been fair at firmer rates. Trade and family brands have been only moderately sought after at essentially unchanged quotations. We have heard of sales of 16,750 bbls. in lots, including superfine State at $5 15@$5 25; chiefly at $5 20@$5 25; inferior to choice extra State at $5 30@$5 50, chiefly at $5 35@$5 45; superfine Western at $5 15@$5 25; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 30@$6 10; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, $5 35@$6 25; very inferior extra Ohio, $5 40@$5 45; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 56@$5 75, mainly at $5 55@$5 65 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 15	@$5 25
Extra State	5 30	@ 5 50
Superfine Western	5 15	@ 5 25
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 30	@ 6 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 35	@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 40	@ 5 45
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping bd.	5 50	@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, trade brand	5 80	@ 6 60
Fancy Genesee	5 50	@ 5 60
Extra Genesee	5 65	@ 6 65
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 60	@ 6 65

Southern Flour is doing better. Sales have been reported of 1,700 bbls., in lots, at $5 60@$5 95 for very poor to good Superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 00@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands ⅌ bbl. Canadian continues inactive, including superfine at $5 15@$5 25, and inferior to very choice extra. at $5 30@$7 50 ⅌ bbl.; 600 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour is in more demand at $3 40@$4 25 for fine and superfine ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is scarce and quiet, at $3 50@$3 55 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Western, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Holders of desirable lots of Wheat are asking higher prices than buyers are disposed to pay, and business is consequently restricted. Sales transpired to-day of 36,500 bushels, including White Western, at $1 33@$1 35; Amber do., at $1 31; inferior to choice Red Western, at $1 25@$1 30; Racine Spring, at $1 22; prime Chicago do., at $1 21; and ordinary Ohio do., at $1 20 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in less request, and prices close in favor of buyers. We have heard of sales of 41,000 bushels, at 63c.@63½c., closing at 63c. for sound mixed Western; 68c. for yellow do., 70c. for white do., and 69c.@70c. for round yellow, ⅌ bushel. Rye is in light supply and is quiet at 75½c.@77c. ⅌ bushel; sales 3,700 bushels. Barley is inactive, yet quoted firm. Oats are saleable and buoyant, including Canada at 30c.@39½c.; Western at 38½c.@39½c., and State at 39½c.@40c. ⅌ bushel. The receipts at tide-water of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, from the opening of the Canals to and including the 22d inst., have been as follows:

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Canal open	April 28.	April 15.	April 25.
Flour, bbls	956,087	216,460	383,623
Wheat, bush	5,061,276	724,410	4,790,606
Corn, bush	2,864,069	1,472,146	8,742,595
Barley, bush	395,327	147,194	76,086
Oats, bush	2,497,600	2,425,094	3,634,682
Rye, bush	257,212	99,146	126,245

HIDES—Have been in pretty fair demand at uniform quotations. Week's receipts, 27,089 Hides. Week's sales, 25,500 Hides, including, according to Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co., 2,300 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22 ℔s., private terms; 1,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, for Canada, 21 ℔s., 22½c., 6 months, usual selection; 4,000 Rio Grande, 20 ℔s., private terms; 1,800 Orinoco, 21 ℔s., 20½c., 6 months, usual selection; 4,200 Tampico, 21 ℔s., 18½c., 6 months, rejecting bad Hides; 2,726 Dry Central American, 18 ℔s., private terms; 2,943 Dry Savanilla and Bogota, 20@26 ℔s., 15c.@18c., 6 months, rejecting bad Hides; 300 Dry California, 23 ℔s., 21c., 6 months, usual selection; 648 Dry Curacoa, 18 ℔s., private terms; 353 Dry Mexican, 19 ℔s., private terms; 500 Dry South Western, 20 ℔s., 16c., 6 months, rejecting bad Hides; 1,800 City Slaughters, 60@70 ℔s., 8c., cash, for export; 1,000 City Slaughters, 60@70 ℔s., 8c., cash; 1,000 Western Slaughter, 50 ℔s., private terms, for export; 300 Country Slaughters, 65 ℔s., private terms; 600 Demarara Slaughter, 42 ℔s., private terms. The Stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 348,530 (same time last year, 221,400—year before, 73,400), and 39 bales Cow and Buffalo.

LIME—Rockland, 70c. for common, and 90c. for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the week, Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER notice thus: "HEMLOCK SOLE.—The advertised auction sale of sole leather to some extent has deterred Eastern buyers from visiting our market; it is expected, however, by many that the sale will prove a signal for reanimation in business. Sales during the week have been moderate, at rates somewhat in favor of purchasers. Prime over-weights continue scarce. Oak sole has been rather more quiet than heretofore, but prices for prime grades are quite firm. Philadelphia dealers are receiving but small supplies from tanneries, and prime slaughter goes off readily there at full figures. Weekly receipts of Sole Leather about 46,000 sides. The continental European Leather fairs have terminated with spirit and competition. Upper in the rough and finished stock have undergone no change in value. Boots and Shoes—Our New-York jobbing season somewhat backward; stocks full and rates steady."

METALS—Have been quiet, since our last, at unchanged quotations.

MOLASSES—Sales have been unimportant, yet prices have not varied.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in moderate request, including common at $1 40 ⅌ 310 ℔s. Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine has been less sought after at 39½@40½ ⅌ gallon.

OILS—The demand has been generally restricted, to-day; prices have not varied materially.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 600 bbls., including new Mess at $19 12½@$19 25; old Mess at $19; new Prime at $14 12½@$14 25; and old Prime at $13 12½@$13 25, ⅌ bbl. Nothing really new in Cut Meats and Bacon. Lard has been moderately inquired for, and sales are reported of 470 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12½c.@13¼c. ⅌ ℔. Beef has been quiet at former prices; sales 250 bbls., in lots, at $8 75@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11@$12 50 for extra Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess $14@$18 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams $10@$15 50 ⅌ bbl. Butter finds ready buyers, at 14c.@21c. for new State, and 12c.@15c. for Western, ⅌ ℔. Cheese is in request, at 7c.@10½c. ⅌ ℔.

RICE—Sales to-day 50 tcs., at $4 50@$4 75 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

SALT—Turk's Island has been freely purchased at 19c. ⅌ bushel

SEED—Linseed has been in good demand, and has been very firm at $1 70@$1 72½ for Calcutta, and $1 76½$1 80 for Bombay, closing at our highest quotations, ⅌ bushel. Other kinds have been inactive.

SKINS—Have been lightly dealt in at previous figures.

SOAP—Sales 170 boxes Castile, part at 10c. ⅌ ℔.

SUGARS—The reported sales add up 900 hhds., including Cuba, at 6½c.@7⅜c., and Porto Rico at 7c.@7¾c. ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 15,000 ℔s., at 10c. ⅌ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 600 bbls., in lots, at 21½c.@21¾c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The light supply of shipping, and the high claims of shipowners, had the effect of materially restricting engagements, to-day. For Liverpool, Flour, at 3s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; Wheat, in ship's bags, 12d., and Corn, 11½d. ⅌ bushel. For other ports, rates were quoted firm. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A British brig, 10,000 bush. Wheat, to Cork and a market, at 13½d., in bulk; a ship, 849 tons, to Liverpool, $2,100; one, 888 tons, to Liverpool, £1,900, or if to Glasgow, £2,000; a bark, 699 tons, to Bristol, England, Grain, 10½d., in shipper's bags, and Flour, 3s. 3d.; a Hamb. bark, 350 tons, at Boston, from St. John, N. B., to Liverpool, £5 7s. 6d., understood to have been taken on speculation: a ship, 884 tons, at Charleston, same voyage, £5 2s. 6d.; a brig, 280 tons, with Guano to Nantes, Bordeaux and back, $4,000; a brig, 174 tons, from Machias to Jamaica, boards, $8; a schr., 775 bbls., hence to Port-au-Prince and back, $900; one, 1,250 bbls., to Curacoa, 60c.; a Br. schr., 900 bbls., to Jamaica, 75c.; a brig, 238 tons, to a windward island, 70c.; a schr., 200 tons, from Jacksonville to north side Cuba, lumber, £13; a bark, 346 tons, and a brig, 200 tons, to north side Cuba and back, sugar, $5 25, and molasses $3 25: a brig, 200 tons, same voyage, $5 25 and $2 75; one, 199 tons, from Sagua to New-York, $5 25 and $3.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF ISABELLA QUINN, who formerly lived with Mr. Charles Goodyear, in New-Haven, Conn.; supposed to be now living in New-York. If she calls upon Mr. LEWIS, No. 62 4th-av., she will hear of something to her advantage.

INFORMATION WANTED OF EDMOND C. PRICE: his presence is desired immediately by his wife, at No. 59 Hester-st. She is on the point of death.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE WIDE-AWAKE VOCALIST:
OR, RAIL-SPLITTERS' SONG-BOOK.
WORDS AND MUSIC
FOR THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN OF 1860.
(13,000 issued the first month of its publication.)
A CHOICE COLLECTION OF SONGS, SOLOS, DUETS, QUARTETS, AND CHORUSES, ARRANGED FOR PIANO OR MELODEON.

The following titles to some of the pieces will give an idea of the life, scope and variety of these thrilling songs: Awake, ye Sons of Honest Toil; Baltimore Convention; Bobolink Campaign Song; Candidate with a Cork Leg; Douglas and his Dinah; For Abe shall have the Belt; Forward, Forward, is the Word; Get out of the Way, you Little Giant; Have you heard from Chicago? High Old Abe shall Win; In Good Republican Times; Mantles dropped at Lexington; Shout for the Prairie King; Splittin' ob de Rail; The People had Five Candidates; The Taller Man well Skilled; Unroll the Republican Stars; Up, Up, and be Stirring; Was its des Deutchen Vaterland.

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C. & W.
WATER.

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Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at our Southern Dépôt of Congress Water, No. 98 Cedar-st., New-York City.

CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Spring.

Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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☞ E. W. Conkling & Co., Danville, Penn., have The New-York Times for sale on the arrival of the early train.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Nixon's Grand Circus—Gymnastic Tournament.

WINTER GARDEN—Prof. Anderson's Magical Soirees.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Wife's Secret.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—The Rag-Picker of Paris—Four Lovers—Harry Blake.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Wren Juvenile Comedians.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 585 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY, No. 659 Broadway—Egyptian Antiquities.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Vanderbilt*, from Havre and Southampton on the 15th inst., arrived at this port yesterday. We obtain, from our files and correspondence, details of the intelligence telegraphed from Cape Race, and published in our impression of Saturday. They are of considerable interest and importance. It is confirmed that 1,800 Garibaldians had landed in Calabria, and a French telegram states that they had been repulsed. This, however, is not generally credited. Great preparations were going on in Naples to meet the anticipated invasion; but nearly all the newspaper correspondents agree in stating that, unless supported by foreign aid, the King will be compelled to abandon his dominions, as neither his army nor navy will fight for him. The Paris *Patrie* and other French papers assert, in positive terms, that in the event of Garibaldi taking possession of Naples, Austria will not wait for his attack upon Venetia, but will meet the Garibaldian troops at whatever point of the mainland she may deem necessary for her own interests. We publish, from the special correspondence of the London *Times*, some very interesing accounts of the Italian General's projects of invasion. The French force destined for Syria will now, it is said, exceed 12,000 men. The British have empowered their Commissioner to land 1,500 seamen and marines on the Syrian Coast, in case of need. In regard to this question, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe made some important statements in the House of Lords on the evening of the 14th inst. His Lordship, who was for many years British Ambassador at Constantinople, and may be presumed to understand thoroughly the condition of Turkey, frankly admitted that the Syrian disturbances "were not referable to local causes alone, but were immediately connected with the general condition of the Ottoman Empire." Telegrams from Vienna state that Prince Danielo, of Montenegro, was shot by an assassin on the 11th, and died on the 13th inst. Further intelligence is received by the *Vanderbilt* of the great progress made by the rebel factions in China, and much surprise is expressed that the Emperor does not at once come to terms with the Western Powers. By way of England we learn that the African King Dahomey was about to sacrifice *two thousand* human beings in honor of the late King, his father. More slavers had been captured on the coast.

The steamship *Adriatic*, Capt. J. J. Comstock left on Saturday afternoon for Southampton and Havre, with 186 cabin passengers, and $872,000 in specie. Among the passengers was Hon. Wm. Marvin, Judge of the District Court of the U. States for the Southern District of Florida, who goes out as the delegate of the Chamber of Commerce of this City to the National Association for the promotion of Social Science, which meets at Glasgow on the 24th of September. The British steamer *Edinburg*, Capt. Kennedy, also left on Saturday for Liverpool, with 36 passengers in the cabin, and 194 in the steerage. She took out $858,696 on freight.

By the arrival of the bark *Talisman*, Capt. Baldwin, we have advices from Buenos Ayres to July 6, and Montevideo to the 9th. The freight market was much depressed, many vessels leaving in ballast, and only a few loading at low rates. Everything remained quiet. Gen. Urquiza was expected daily at Buenos Ayres, and upon the day the *Talisman* left Montevideo intelligence was received of his arrival there.

A full summary of the treaties recently negotiated between Great Britain and the Republic of Nicaragua, is given in this morning's Times, as furnished by our London correspondent. They were laid upon the table of the House of Commons on the 2d inst., and have not previously been published. They are three in number. One is a convention of friendship, commerce and navigation, signed at Managua, on the 11th of February last; the second, signed in June, 1859, regulates the conditions and rates of postage between the two countries; and the third relates to the rights of the Musquito Indians and the rights and claims of British subjects, and was signed in January last. They will now attract universal attention, in view of the fact that Walker is again fillibustering in the direction of Nicaragua.

The Prince of Wales landed at Montreal shortly before 10 o'clock on Saturday, and was received with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of welcome by about sixty thousand people. The occasion was probably the most striking ever witnessed in Canada. The streets were beautifully decorated, and the procession which escorted His Highness from the wharf, after the presentation of an address by the Mayor, embodied all the civic societies, the clergy, the fire brigade, the regular military and the volunteers, not only of the city, but of distant places. One military company from Boston took part in the ceremonies. The procession proceeded immediately to the Crystal Palace, which was formally opened by the Prince; after which he rode in an open car to the Victoria Bridge, which he completed, by laying the corner-stone, with appropriate ceremonies. During the day he received the Committee of New-York citizens, who are understood to have been entirely successful in their mission. They have been treated, during their stay in Montreal, with the most distinguished courtesy. Yesterday the Prince attended Divine service at the English Cathedral, admittance to which could only be had by ticket, so that an unseemly crowd was avoided. To-day he will witness a variety of Indian games, and in the evening attend a grand ball.

The St. Thomas Hall property in Flushing, which has recently been purchased by Trustees for the order of the Sisters of St. Joseph, as a female school and nursery, was yesterday consecrated, with imposing religious ceremonies, in the presence of a large concourse of people.

The Da Costa Bail affair continues to occupy the attention of the United States authorities. On Saturday the testimony before the District-Attorney went to show that a large number of judgments, unsatisfied of record, are standing against Mr. Cleveland, the ninth person tendered as bail, notwithstanding he swore to being worth $30,000 above all his liabilities. Counsel reported Mr. C. very ill, and withdrew his name, giving notice that another will be offered. Da Costa remains in Eldridge-street prison.

There was only one session of the Stock Exchange on Saturday. Prices opened weak on some of the Western Stocks, but closed up steady. New-York Central left off 84¼ ex-dividend. No change in Money affairs. The export of Specie, $1,730,000.

The demand for desirable lots of Flour was good and rates were higher. Wheat and Corn were less active; the latter closed heavily, with a downward tendency. Provisions were lightly dealt in, as were, likewise, Coffee, Cotton, Metals, Oils, Naval Stores, Rice, Teas, Hemp and Molasses. Sugars and Whisky were in fair request. The freight engagements were restricted. There were 471 vessels of all classes in port.

Foreign Intervention in Mexico.

We have the best authority for stating that the Mexican question is on the point of being peremptorily settled by a decisive intervention of four of the Great Powers most deeply interested in the restoration of order throughout the dominions of our distracted neighbor. France, England, Spain and Prussia have signed a convention for the pacification of Mexico, to which they invite the adhesion of the United States, but which they propose to carry into effect without that adhesion should the United States refuse it.

The bases of toleration for all religious opinions, and of a modified establishment for the Roman Catholic Church, are understood to have been already accepted by the Constitutionalists under Juarez on the one part, and by the Clerical party under Miramon on the other. An armistice of twelve months' duration is to be declared between the respective leaders, and during this period those portions of Mexico occupied by each are to be held without dispute by the actual occupants, joint action being taken to secure the carrying on of the necessary business of the public administration and the maintenance of order. At a time to be hereafter fixed, the people of Mexico are to be called upon to elect between the principles represented by the two factions, and the respective leaders pledge themselves to resign all their authority and arms into the hands of the Government thus designated under the sanction of the intervening Powers.

The grounds of this action, already submitted to the Administration at Washington are, that the party of Juarez, which might have been established as the Supreme Executive more than a year ago, under the terms of the treaty proposed by Señor Ocampo through Mr. McLane to the Washington Government, has demonstrated its incapacity of conquering power, and that the United States have definitely abdicated their pretensions to aid it in this conquest; that the party of Miramon in like manner has proved itself dependent upon an isolated intervention by Spain, which is in every point of view undesirable; and that the interests of the subjects of the intervening Powers and of civilization generally, can no longer be left at the mercy of the partisan warfare which has raged for six years in Mexico, and has reduced the country to the very brink of chaos.

It is unnecessary for us to point out to our readers the gravity and importance of this act on the part of the European States. Our own Government is understood to have announced that while a pacific intervention of the sort contemplated, if it fails to command the assistance, cannot provoke the hostility of the United States, no armed interference to enforce its provisions must be made without due previous notice, communicated to the Administration at Washington.

The results reached are attributed principally to the activity of the Prussian Minister in Mexico, whose countrymen are largely represented in the foreign population of the Republic, and to the influence of Lord John Russell.

The British in Nicaragua.

It seems to be pretty well settled that Gen. Walker is again on his way to Nicaragua. He has selected rather a circuitous route, to be sure, and is pretty certain to encounter some very serious obstacles, growing out of the nature of the country to be traversed, in the round-about crusade in which he has embarked. He directed his first attack against Honduras, where he is reported to have espoused the cause of the Ex-President Cubanas, under whose flag he landed at Truxillo. This city he is said to have captured, but whether with a view to a conquest of the whole country, or with the intent merely to make it the starting-point for his crusade against Nicaragua, does not yet appear. The general report, however, is that he intends to march through Honduras into the northern part of Nicaragua, and penetrate thence to the capital of that country.

This undertaking is of itself sufficiently difficult. The length of the route to be traversed, the hostility he will encounter, and the lack of supplies and support which he cannot fail to experience, will offer obstacles of the most serious character to the success of his undertaking. But, in addition to all this, he will find Nicaragua under the protection of a Power which he will scarcely venture to oppose. We publish this morning a summary statement of the provisions of the treaties recently concluded between that Republic and Great Britain;—and from this it will be seen that England has really secured the right, and assumed the duty, of a practical *protectorate* over Nicaragua. By a treaty of friendship signed on the 11th of February last, Nicaragua cedes to Great Britain the right of way across the Isthmus, and agrees to protect the route from all disturbance. But if she proves unable to protect British persons and property from actual or threatened violence, Great Britain may, upon her demand, *send troops into the country for that purpose*,—and in case of special emergency she may do so without the requisition of the Government of Nicaragua. In point of fact, therefore, she may judge for herself as to the imminence of the necessity which may require her intervention.

It can scarcely be doubted that a renewed invasion by Walker, under such circumstances as should promise any considerable success, would be regarded by England as warranting and demanding instant interference. He may expect, therefore, to have his supplies of men and provisions cut off by British ships. One of his vessels, the *Clifton*, has already been seized by a British officer, for having ammunition and other articles contraband of war on board. But even if he should effect an actual landing in Nicaragua, and present a force which the Government should be unable to meet, the British, under this new treaty, will unquestionably send troops to the aid of the Government, and exterminate or expel Walker and his invading force.

What views our Government may take of these proceedings we are not aware. It is not easy to see, however, upon what grounds of policy, or of law, they can offer any resistance to the course proposed. Nicaragua has an unquestionable right to such alliances as will secure her from lawless invasion. She has tried to form them with our Government, and has offered precisely the same stipulations which have now been entered into with Great Britain. We have seen fit, however, to reject them; and while professing the warmest disapproval of such incursions upon her territory, as Walker has repeatedly made, we have utterly failed either to arrest them or punish their perpetrators. Under these circumstances, Nicaragua has chosen to solicit the aid and protection of Great Britain, and both have been accorded.

It seems now as if the actual control of Mexico and the whole of Central America would pass speedily into the hands of the several European Powers. The Monroe doctrine has been utterly abandoned, and will never again be invoked against foreign schemes of colonization or intervention upon this continent, and our own Government seems not only utterly incompetent to avail itself of the distinct offers of alliance made by the Southern Republics, but incapable of even appreciating the advantages and opportunities thus thrown in its way. We have no foreign policy,—not even for our own Continent,—and we cannot be in the least surprised, therefore, that other nations, more thoroughly alive to the influences and tendencies of the age than we are, should avail themselves of opportunities which we fail to improve.

Austria in Italy—The Gathering European Storm.

The rumors which reach us to-day by the *Vanderbilt* of a diplomatic manifestation made by Austria to Sardinia, with the avowed purpose of preparing the way for an armed interference of the Austrian Government in defence of the threatened throne of Francis II., may well intensify the anxious attention with which the world is watching the perilous march of the Italian people to independence and unity. These rumors, which, although they yet lack the consistency of official publication, are formidably confirmed by a renewed and extraordinary activity in the arsenals of France as well as of Sardinia,—presage complications in the immediate future of European history far more important than any to which the war of 1859 has yet given rise. So serious, indeed, must be the necessary, and so alarming the possible consequences of any overt attempt by Austria to set aside the principle of absolute non-intervention in the affairs of Italy established at Villafranca, and since reaffirmed in the most formal declarations of the English as well as of the French Cabinets, that we cannot choose but hesitate to accord an implicit faith to the accounts which are given in the latest European journals of the language used by Austria in her communications to the Court of Turin on this subject.

It is impossible to deny that the recent attitude of Garibaldi has been of a nature to excite the not unreasonable indignation of the Viennese Government. Odious and despicable as the policy of the Hapsburgs in Italy unquestionably is, and irreconcilable with every sound principle of public law as is the continued occupation by Austria of the Venetian territory, a formal proclamation made by the Sicilian Liberator, in a letter to the King, Victor Emanuel, that he proposes to land in Naples only on his way to the conquest of Venice, is not an incident to be lightly overlooked by the authority thus openly menaced.

Austria may further claim, with some show of reason, that the case of Sicily, bursting into insurrection, and aided by Garibaldi only when she had herself declared her purpose of civil war against the throne, is not to be erected into a precedent for the provocation at Naples of a rising which awaits the advent of the Liberator to assert itself. Up to the date of the alleged Austrian note, nothing had occurred at Naples nor on the mainland to show that the Neapolitan people were dissatisfied with the constitutional system just inaugurated by the King. The general elections were not to take place until September; and no serious outbreaks or disaffection had anywhere been reported. For Garibaldi to land at Naples, in these circumstances, might, therefore, be fairly enough represented by the Austrians as an open invasion of a country at peace. That this view of the matter was taken by the best friends of Italian liberty appears from the intelligence that Signor Bertani, Garibaldi's envoy at Turin, had been dispatched to Sicily, undoubtedly with instructions to warn the Sicilian leader against giving even the appearance of a justification to the reclamations of Austria. Yet, however well-founded in its strictly formal aspects, an earnest or even an imperative protest of Austria against the advance of Garibaldi into Naples, might be, it strikes us, as unlikely that such a protest should have been made in terms directly threatening an armed intervention to prevent that advance. For neither Sardinia, England nor France could possibly permit such an intervention to be made by Austria as of right, and France and Sardinia at least would unquestionably resist it, if undertaken, with all the power of their arms,—not that they must necessarily approve the course of Garibaldi, but that their honor and their interest are alike pledged to the absolute annihilation of Austrian influence in Italy outside the Venetian frontier. Russia has practically accepted this position of Victor Emanuel and Napoleon as an essential feature of the actual European equilibrium, and Prussia has committed herself, and Germany with her, in fact, if not in form, to the same views of policy. The events which have succeeded the peace of Villafranca have defined so completely and clearly the relations of the parties to that peace towards each other, and towards Europe, that Austria can only venture upon an infraction of these relations at the conscious risk of an entirely isolated contest with Italy and France, now involving results which were made undesirable to the conquerors of Solferino, by the condition of the European mind at that time, but which there would be nothing now to restrain the Emperor of the French and the Italian King from seeking with all their forces, and securing at every hazard. But if Austria has gone no further, for the present, than to exert an extreme moral pressure upon the Court of Turin, for the purpose of completely isolating Garibaldi in his Neapolitan campaign from the policy of Victor Emanuel, and if the only immediate fruit of this pressure should be a delay in the movement of the hero of Sicily upon the mainland, these things of themselves are sufficiently significant of the moral impossibility of a peaceful solution for the existing problems of Europe.

Austria in Venetia drifts by a fatal law into collision with the growing spirit of Italian unity. The madness of Pius IX. and the folly of Lamoricière are influences constantly at work to precipitate the moment of this collision. When it comes it must bring with it disturbances in the Kingdom of Hungary and on the Austrian frontiers of Turkey, which cannot fail to strain to their point of extreme tension the mutual relations of the great Powers on the question of the East. These relations, notwithstanding the apparently cordial results of the recent Conferences at Paris, are feverish in a very high degree, and full of ominous distrust. Austria and Prussia, if the Conferences of Toplitz have united their policy at any one point whatever, are probably agreed on maintaining the actual status of Eastern Europe as against Russia on the one hand, and France on the other. Russia, forced by the war of 1855, into accepting an intolerable position on the Black Sea, cannot fail to seize the first opportunity for emancipating herself from the fetters imposed on her by the Treaty of Paris. England, hostile as the public opinion of her people must make her to Austria in Italy, cannot see Austria struck down in the Levant without alarm for her own influence and interests in that region, while France, once fixed in Syria as the champion of civilization, cannot possibly abdicate her part in those countries, in the midst of the chaos which must ensue out of a great Oriental war, bringing on the downfall of the Turkish Empire.

Viewed, then, from the point of its bearings upon the general policy of the European States, the actual temper and attitude of Austria in Italy, it must be frankly said, makes the maintenance of European peace for even a limited time to come, in the extremest measure precarious, and is a most alarming symptom of the imminence of events which the diplomacy of the world has been exhausting itself in efforts, for a twelvemonth past, to avert.

Rise! Sir Cunnuck-Cunnuck!

The roll of Canadian aristocracy lengthens apace. H. R. H. Albert Edward—

The wondrous boy
Who writes vice-roy,

in addition to the titular tandem which, Phæton-like, he drives along the royal roads of his existence, and who in virtue thereof is emempowered by kingly accolade to dub lowborn loons into knightly dignity—in making his "Progress" through his (prospective) North American Provinces, is scattering the mementoes of his gracious good-will with true princely profusion. Scarcely had he set foot within quaint old Quebec, last Monday, when by a slap of his naked sword on the shoulders of Mister Henry Smith, (kneeling on one knee,) and Monsieur Narcisse Belleau, (kneeling on both knees,) these plain plebeians were instanter transformed into Sir Henry and Sir Narcisse—to be Mister'd and Monsieur'd no more forever!

Truly a curious drama this to enact in our new Democratic Nineteenth century world! What a tableau!—a palace, a throne, a royal Prince—attendant Dukes, Lords and Admirals, in pomp and state—Councillors in embroidered uniforms, covered with gold lace—unctuary Bishops, their eyes and bellies bursting with fatness, in gorgeous scarlet and purple velvet gowns, with huge gold crosses, massive gold chains and strings of beads—legislative officials in black silk robes with tails six feet long, "which were carefully carried by pages in tights"—judges in three-cornered hats, horse-hair wigs, folded cloaks and black gloves—and a queer pompous little fellow, with a squaky voice, and bearing an enormous mace! A silk-robed plebeian, in small clothes, "which showed his carroty legs, looking like a pair of black radishes, with silver buckles at the joints," advances to the throne, drops on his left knee, bends his head to the ground, and Albert Edward, "only nineteen year old," five feet four in height, with mild funny eye and well-defined nose, taps the shoulder of the radish-legged mortal with the glistening blade, "Rise, Sir Henry Smith"—and a knight is born! Then, after certain formalities, another apparition, also in a silk robe, drops upon *both* knees, painfully and ludicrously, tearing his new velvet breeches in the effort, receives the vice-regal sword-slap, and Sir Narcisse Belleau struts into the startled universe!

Is this dream or reality? We nudge ourselves to see if this is not all some brain-born phantasmagoria—some wild mediæval revelry in the chambers of imagery. But no; it was real life this—and all last week in the quaint old city of Quebec!

And thus were added two names to the roll of Canadian noblesse, which, though as yet brief, already includes two Baronets fierce and grim,—McNab and Stewart, and six Knights, civic and scientific—Lafontaine, Logan, Tache, Belleau, and—Robinson, and—Smith! The list, of course, will not end here, and the Prince will doubtless leave the province as plentifully stocked with rank and titles as it now is with the indigenous thistle. For, of course, he cannot limit the honors to Quebec: the loyal city of Montreal will claim its share—so with the prospective capital, Ottawa—so with Toronto. In all these cities there is a host of functionaries, political and judicial, whose loyalty it will be judicious thus to reward,—not to mention another host whose loyalty it will be prudent to *secure*,—by the easy auxiliary of the accolade.

But thick though he may sow the flowers of chivalry, his most active husbandry will be able but to produce a scant crop compared with the big and bursting anticipations—aye, though that princely arm were to bob the honor-giving sword on bended backs from morn to midnight during all the days of his Canadian pilgrimage, he would satisfy but a tithe of the aspirants for knightly honors. For huge is the phalanx of those who hug the hope, each that *he* will be that particular individual on whom the princely eye will fall kindly, and who doat in the delirious dream of a dubbing. Clearly Newcastle has a duty here to perform; and as it is on record that a Polish Bishop, fatigued with baptizing an army of the aliens freshly converted to Christianity by the slow process of individual sprinkling, hit on the happy device of calling them up *in battalions*,—giving Battalion One the collective compellation of *Peter*, Battalion Two that of *Paul*, &c.,—would it not be advisable in the Duke to summon by proclamation all Canadian claimants for the spurs to assemble in an aspiring mass-meeting and then and there let the Prince—taking from his "left outside pocket" that handkerchief so famous in the annals of Jenkins—wave and waft them into Elysium and Valhalla?

"He suddenly unties the poke,
Which out of it sent such a smoke,
As ready was them all to choke,
So grievous was the pother."

And grievous *will be* the pother. For, after all, may not this aristocratic seed-sowing prove but a scattering of dragon's teeth? What disappointments, what disgusts on the part of the huge army of those who, however "good looking," were not allowed to "come in!" Think of the pompous, fussy little Cunnuck Mayor of Quebec leaving the presence with "his cloak tassels dangling and twisting between his legs," his spurry anticipations all blasted—think of the ire and indignation of him—of the "capable and large revenge" he meditates taking out of his more fortunate competitors! Here is a pretty social foment and ferment for you!

And who knows what may come of it? Is this dubbing destined to found a provincial aristocracy? Here is a social problem, whose solution it will be both curious and interesting to watch?

But in view of the evident and inevitable Democratic tendencies of Canada, what an anachronism and anomaly! What a caricature! Taken out of the circumstances and surroundings, out of the antecedents and relations, that give the European aristocracies significance, this parvenu peerage, this ragtag and bobtail train will work its own cure by turning out a huge and preposterous burlesque.

The Opera, and Home Again.

The Summer is officially announced to be at an end. A few more days it has to live; a few more hours of flirtation by the seaside, and in the shadow of the mountains; a few more hops on shore, and dips in the briny wave, and moonlight drives, may still be snatched by fashion's votaries from the flying year, and then back to Broadway and the Central Park they must turn their loyal steps. As farmers swarm bees with the tintinnabulation of bells and saucepans, so the Opera swarms the bees, or drones, or both, of New-York, back to their natural hive each Autumn, with the tremendous fanfaronade of its prophetic proclamations.

This year the persuasive clamors are more persuasive than ever. Who can resist them? Ullman, Strakosch and Maretzek,—three in one, beating with all their might upon their melodious drums, might summon back, one would think, the ghosts of Palmo's and Astor-place themselves. Their joint *pronunciamiento* is fairly stunning with its solemnity, its wit, its pathos, its promises! How the opera, instead of being an aristocratic institution, as "many good people have been led to believe," is really the most democratic of entertainments, descending in a straight line from the "Greek tragedies," which used to be represented in theatres "holding a hundred thousand people at a time" on terms of "perfect equality;" how, although so strictly plebeian, the opera is still "*par excellence*, the fashionable amusement of the age," and stimulates the trade in those ornaments of the hard-working class, "kid gloves, lorgnettes, fans, bijouterie, and patent-leather boots;" how, but for the squabbles of Amodio with Patti, and Brignoli with Cortesi, the Press would languish and the salons grow dumb; how, hundreds of thousands of dollars are a joke in its budget, and yet reserved seats can be offered for the ridiculously low price of "fifty cents extra;"—all these things are wonderfully set forth by the accomplished trio who are now loaded with the destinies of Irving-place.

Then what a galaxy of lyrical stars they flash before the eyes of our truants: Patti, Amodio, Brignoli, Musiani, Cortesi, Colson, Susini, Ferri, and, we tremble with silent awe at the thought, Tamberlik, the impossible Tamberlik himself, with *basso profundo, basso profundissimo*, indeed, Carl Formes!

Who can stay at Newport after this? Who can think after this of the Prince of Wales? Who will not rush madly home by the first train, and besiege the doors of the Academy with all his family, that he may not be the last to taste of all these delights on the all-eventful opening night?

Fare and Thoroughfares.

The purchase of the old Atlantic Garden by the Hudson River Railroad Company, and the announcement of the Company's purpose to place upon the site a freight and passenger dépôt, for the more convenient transaction of its business, are not the only indications of the shrewd tact of those in control of that corporation. Not only is an eligible proximity to the emigrant dépôt at Castle Garden thus obtained, but a freight repository still nearer to the great shipping centres than the landings of the river steamboats is secured, and the odds of competition turned, for the moment, in favor of the railroad. It is also represented that with its present facilities for business the Company is necessarily at the cost of employing trains to carry freight to its up-town dépôts, and of handling all its goods twice—a serious deduction, it is needless to say, from the profits of carriage. With the projected arrangements in the First Ward these inconveniences and expenses will terminate, and another important step will be taken towards that millenial period when stockholders in the road shall realize a dividend.

But while the Company is fairly entitled to these felicitations, a tear must needs be dropped for the unhappy public. An indefinite period has elapsed since it was first declared that Broadway, and indeed all the streets in the lower angle of the City, were over crowded and ought to be relieved. The extent of mental strain and invention which have been brought to bear upon the achievement of this necessary reform defies all known *calculus*. Everybody, that most indefatigable of all bodies, has tried his hand at a myriad schemes, a huge number of which have been found to promise the needed results; and yet Broadway is more gorged than ever, and Nassau presents a chronic case of aneurism. The upward tendency of the dry-goods houses seemed to afford some prospect of relief. So much of the outgoing wares as were designed for the interior, and destined to traverse the northern lines of rail, would no longer contribute to strangle the lower streets. But the calculation was fallacious. The goods the jobber sent away had to be brought to his warehouse; it was simply exchanging an arterial for a venous circulation. The change has in fact added to the vehicular strangulation. Still the circumstance that the goods disposed of by our enterprising merchants sought generally channels divergent from Broadway, was a point in the favor of the public; but now even this meagre discount from the common annoyance is to be withdrawn. The down-town dépôt of the Hudson road will attract a return tide of these vexatious carts. There will be confusion and collisions; and once more the brains of everybody will be taxed to say how Broadway shall be relieved.

Anticipating this discussion, let us review that lapsed idea of removing the down-town markets. It is the cart of the huckster and butcher crossing to and from the markets at either end of Fulton-street that causes one-half of the prevalent obstruction. Were these markets tranferred to the upper part of the City, it is questionable whether any of the actual difficulty would be experienced. And why should they not be? It is the interest of the corporation; for the sale of these blocks would purchase much more commodious locations up town. It is the interest of the people; for the City where people live is almost entirely above the latitude of Fourteenth-street, and the present locations are almost inaccessible. It is the interest of the dealers; for at present, distant as they are from their customers, they obtain only wholesale, in place of the retail profits, which they might so easily earn by direct transactions with the masses, who are now constrained to buy at the corner shops and small groceries. It is also most desirable that such roomy, penetrable and convenient edifices as that on the site of the old Tompkins Market should be substituted for the dreary and stifling barracks which are perpetuated down town. These considerations all tending to one conclusion, argue eloquently for a removal of Washington and Fulton Markets. Let them still remain by the water-side, so that their supplies shall be received by water rather than by land carriage; but let them be somewhere within reach of those who desire to resort to them.

That the same railroad influence which has ruled the mass of the City in all directions with iron lines, will oppose itself to this requisite change, we are of course well aware. Some small proportion of their enormous earnings are derived from the travel to and from these distant marts, and no consideration of public benefit enters into the calculations of these railway people. They simply look to the chances of losing a tithe of one per cent. from the abatement of this compulsory travel. But the time is not distant when the widening issues between these monopolists and the people, will be brought to adjudication. The Legislature of 1860 was too exemplary in iniquity ever to repeat itself. The Common Council, now merely hesitating on the verge of delivering over the City in iron thraldom to Law and Company, will be consigned to infamous obscurity; and the forgotten policy of legislating exclusively for the public welfare will be revived and practiced. In these days, the first measure will be the sale of the lower markets, and the purchase of more convenient locations, where the consumer of country produce may make his purchases at first hand, and without the daily cost and trouble of a journey little less wearisome than a pilgrimage to Mecca. A relief of this sort is not only needed by obstructed thoroughfares but by a long-suffering public obliged to be dependent upon the cold charities and vicious esculents of the green grocer.

An Agreeable Surprise.—Senator Sumner confesses that he has found a great deal of very valuable information on the subject of Slavery and Emancipation in the West Indies "where he did not expect it,"—in the columns of the Times. That only shows how little he knows of the Times. We have probably published more important information,—more *facts* from which just opinions can be formed,—on the subject of Slavery within the last few years, than all the Anti-Slavery papers of the country put together.

Mr. Sumner is probably not aware that Mr. Olmsted's admirable and unequaled books on the *Seaboard Slave States*, and on *Slavery in Texas*, were the results of an inquiry undertaken at our suggestion and were given to the public through our columns. The letters from the West Indies, published during the past two Winters, were also written expressly for the Times by one of its regular *attachés*.

Mr. Sumner has no great liking for facts,—which are quite beneath the consideration of the special school of Anti-Slavery agitators to which he belongs. Epithets, phrases and forms of denunciation, vehement sarcasm and abuse, serve his purpose much better. He certainly shows great diligence, and fairly exhausts both ancient and modern literature, in hunting up these flowers of rhetoric for the adornment of his diatribes. He will greatly improve his style of oratory, as well as command much more respect for his sentiments and opinions, if he will turn his attention more to the actual facts which he will find recorded in the quarter which he seems but recently to have discovered.

Minor Topics.

—Turkey, for a nation said to be in the article of death, has a pretty strong army and navy. She has actually under arms a total of 150,000, but, in two months' time and with funds, this number could be increased to 400,000 fighting men. The Ottoman Navy consists of six line-of-battle ships, eight frigates, ten screw corvettes, ten gunboats and sixty brigs, sloops and other small craft—making a total of 30,000 sailors and marines and 1,080 guns actually afloat, besides four ships of the line and two frigates in course of construction.

—Commercial letters from the River Plate give a highly satisfactory account of the political and commercial progress of Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, which is greater than at any period for the last twenty years. This is undoubtedly owing to the restoration of peace and the establishment of a sound Government. The wisest step that Buenos Ayres ever took is her reëntrance into the Argentine Confederation. It is impossible that commerce or the arts can flourish in any country where the laws are not justly administered and faithfully executed. Directly the Spanish American States pause from their suicidal political contests and absurd "revolutions," their commerce begins to flourish. Nature has done a vast deal for Spanish America, but man seems determined to turn her blessings into curses. If the Argentine Confederation can keep themselves free from internal discord, a great future is before them.

—Rev. J. Chunder Gangooly, a Brahmin convert, recently delivered a lecture in London. In the course of his address, the reverend gentleman corrected some popular errors concerning the Car of Juggernaut. It was no part of the worship for a devotee to cast himself under the wheels of the car. Accidents sometimes happened, and people were killed in the crush; but Juggernaut demanded no human sacrifice. He was the Brahmin god of love, peace and mercy.

—The latest intelligence from the "Pope's Own," or the Irish Brigade in Rome, is the announcement that they flung their chaplain into a ditch of water, nearly drowning him. Two hundred of them left Rome on the 5th to return home, and the Papal Government was delighted to pay their traveling expenses.

—Lord Clyde (Sir Colin Campbell) spoke for the first time in the House of Lords on the evening of the 10th inst. He argued strongly in favor of only one European army—a point that the Government, in its new organization of the Indian forces, has successfully carried.

—The Government of French Guiana has imposed a tax on a license to dance. The tax will bring a large income.

Amusements.

A symptom of dramatic revival is notable to-night in the *début*, at Wallack's Theatre, of Miss Jane Coombs, in the Charles Kean play of "A Wife's Secret." Miss Coombs has earned an enviable reputation on the provincial stage, and the character of *Lady Eveline*, in which she now appears at Wallack's, is admirably adapted to test her capacity for the most delicate and pathetic walks of the drama. She will be supported by Mr. George Jordan, Mrs. Stoddart, Mr. Young, and other well-known artists, and by a *débutante*, Miss Josephine Henry.

The "Hooley & Campbell Minstrels" have colonized for the Winter at Niblo's Saloon, where they promise all sorts of *unique* entertainments.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

SPLENDID RECEPTION AT MONTREAL.

IMPORTANT DAY'S WORK.

Opening of the Crystal Palace Exhibition and Completion of the Victoria Bridge.

Reception of the New-York Committee—Formal Acceptance of the Invitation to Visit this City.

INTERESTING SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE GRAND BALL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MONTREAL, Sunday, Aug. 26.

In the rain and mud the Prince landed, and was received on Saturday at 10 o'clock. Mayor RODIER, dressed most bombastically, welcomed him in an English and French address, to which the Prince, as usual, replied.

The procession was a failure. The number of spectators could not have been less than 60,000, who followed the *cortége*, cheered the Prince, and muddied themselves.

The opening of the Crystal Palace was conducted with great form and ceremony, the spectators being few and select. After the opening, the Prince, followed by his suite and the funny little Mayor, went through the exhibition, after which the Oratorio Society gave the Hallelujah chorus, after which a benediction was pronounced and all went away.

As the Prince, on his way to the Bridge, passed the Boston Fusileers, the band played "God Save the Queen," and the company saluted. Having taken his seat in the open car, the Prince desired that the Fusileer's staff, accompanied by the Band, should be presented to him. This was done—the Prince saluting the American Flag, while the Band played "Hail Columbia," followed by the Royal Band with the National Anthem.

The New York Committee were also presented to the Prince in his car, and were invited to seats in the car following. They were delighted with the Prince, and with the attention paid them. Lord LYONS granted them an interview, at which he promised to further their invitation, and there is no doubt of its acceptance. They will see the Duke of Newcastle in the morning. The character of the gentlemen who have brought this invitation lends great weight thereto, and the guardians of his Royal Highness know full well that any statements made by them may be implicitly relied upon.

The inauguration of the Victoria Bridge was a grand and imposing affair. Thousands of invited guests passed over the road to the bridge, and were there accommodated with seats, from which they could witness the ceremony. The Press was well taken care of, a prominent position just above the stone being assigned to them. The Prince, attended by his usual suite, ascended the steps, and immediately proceeded with the work with a silver trowel, on which was an appropriate inscription. He laid the bed of mortar, and when the stone was placed, with a wooden mallet, he hit it three tiny raps, while the cannon roared, the flags waved and the multitude cheered themselves hoarse.

After the Prince had passed through the tunnel he returned, followed by about eight hundred invited guests, to partake of a lunch served by the Grand Trunk Railway, at which his Royal Highness presided, supported on his right by Sir EDMUND HEAD, and on his left by the Duke of Newcastle. After a hearty participation in the good things of this life, the Governor-General proposed three toasts—"The Queen," "The Prince Consort," "The Prince of Wales." At the first two announcements there were three regular old-fashioned cheers given; but the last was received with the wildest and most tumultuous expressions of zealous loyalty, causing his Royal Highness to blush and the tears of joy to stand in his eyes.

Prior to retiring, the Prince rose to offer a toast, and he proposed with his peculiar pronunciation, "the Health of the Governor-General, success to Canada, and prosperity to the Grand Trunk Railway," which was, of course, received with another outburst of enthusiasm, amid which the Royal party retired, taking the foppish little Mayor and his train.

The Prince partook of a grand dinner at Gen. WILLIAMS' last evening. At 6 o'clock a banquet was given by the Grand Trunk Railroad Company, at which sixteen hundred people were present.

Great dissatisfaction is felt that Mr. J. HODGES was not knighted.

The illumination was very general, and superb in the extreme. Hardly a house in the city but was brilliantly lit up, while frequently the displays were very costly and magnificent.

Lady FRANKLIN, who is a guest at a private house, entertained the Boston Fusileers at a supper last evening.

The reply given the Roman Bishops at Quebec, has been withdrawn, and a more suitable one will be tendered. There is a grand row in the dissenting Church here because its clergy were not assigned positions in the procession.

The Prince attended the English Cathedral to-day, the entire party being dressed in plain clothes. Tickets of admission were necessary for those desiring to worship there. The text from which the Bishop preached may be found in the 9th chapter and 25th verse of First Corinthians.

The streets were thronged with fashionably dressed people, who desired to see the Prince. The ballroom preparations are going on actively to-day. The Prince is to open the ball with Madame TURRRO, unless she should be unable, for reasons not necessary for the public to know.

The Indian games which will be shown the Prince to-morrow consist of leaping, jumping, shooting, running and riding. A levee will be held early in the afternoon, and a ball in the evening.

Parties high in power say that his Royal Highness, and some of his suite, are annoyed at rumors and reports circulated in a certain New York morning journal, and we would suggest that as all the principal American and Canadian papers are kept in duplicate for the perusal of the parties concerned, it would be at least civil to tell nothing but the truth.

The record shows that, besides the one who was killed outright at the firing of the salute, there are four who have since died.

Governors FISH, KING, GODWIN and BUCKINGHAM, Mayors KNIGHT and WENTWORTH, and other prominent Americans, receive constant attentions from the authorities, as well as from private hands. One of the most important missions yet brought before the Prince is that of Long JOHN WENTWORTH, who has come on here at the invitation of the chief grain-shippers of Montreal and Quebec, to urge the going of the Prince as far West as the Missouri River. Montreal already receives a great deal of grain from Chicago, as does England, direct. Mr. WENTWORTH'S idea is to have the immediate attention of British capitalists brought to an air-line road between Chicago and some point on the Missouri, not above the latitude of 42°. He does not wish to bore the Prince with shows or nonsense, but to give him and the Duke of Newcastle a practical insight of the resources and future of the Western country.

He is to have an interview to-morrow, after that of the New-York Committee, which last, however, will be but a formal consummation of the arrangements which were agreed upon this afternoon.

PATTI, STRAKOSCH, and BARILI, are here; and AMODIO, with BRIGNOLI and SUSINI, are expected to-morrow. PATTI went with STRAKOSCH to the Scotch Church, this evening, which was crowded densely, on account of the presence of the Prince. The minister, Dr. MATTHEWSON, preached an appropriate, but rather personal discourse, from the text: "And Him hath He exalted to be a Prince and a Saviour over us."

HOWARD.

The Masons and the Prince of Wales.

TORONTO, C. W., Saturday, Aug. 25.

The Masonic body are making arrangements to meet the Prince of Wales at Ottawa, to assist in the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new Houses of Parliament.

Fearful thunder storms have raged for the last few days in this vicinity, with hail. A number of buildings were destroyed.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Pennsylvania Politics.

HARRISBURGH, Saturday, Aug. 25.

The Constitutional Union State Central Committee met here to-day, every Congressional District being represented. Cheering accounts from all parts of the State were received; and a strong disposition manifested for the union of all national men. A Committee has been appointed to select Presidential Electors.

The foregoing dispatch has been characterized by some of the Pennsylvania papers as glaringly false, and the statement made "that there were not 25 Bell and Everett men at the mass meeting; and one paper asserts that there seems to be a determination on the part of those who send telegraphic dispatches to the Associated Press to make as many false representations as possible.

In reference to the above remarks, the Philadelphia Agent sends the following dispatch in justification of his transmission of the report to New-York, in the form in which it was published:

"PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 25.

Col. SEYMOUR, a member of the Union Central Committee, sent the Harrisburgh dispatch which had been written out by Hon. HENRY M. FULLER. Both declare that the dispatch was entirely correct and will stand by it."

The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 25.

The first train over the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad has just arrived at this place, thirty-three miles from the junction with the New-York and Erie Railroad, having on board Messrs. N. MARCH, C. MINOT, and others of the New-York and Erie Road; also Mr. KENNARD, Chief Engineer of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, and a number of other excursionists. There is great enthusiasm here in regard to the matter. The road will be opened for business during the ensuing week.

Freshet in the Susquehannah.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Sunday, Aug. 26.

The heavy rains yesterday raised the West Branch ten feet. Ten or twelve thousand logs were swept down the river from the lower boom. The upper boom is catching an immense amount, carried from Lockhaven and Pine Creek. Eight million feet of logs were swept from Campbell's Mills, and were mostly caught here in the big boom.

Interruption of a Political Meeting.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 25.

A Republican meeting at Newburgh, Indiana, last night, was interrupted by a band of men led on by Sol. KEOPER, the Town Marshal. Pistols were fired into the crowd, and several persons injured. The Republicans finally drove their assailants from the ground.

Movements of the President, &c.

BEDFORD SPRINGS, Saturday, Aug. 25.

The President is still here. Among the late arrivals are Hon. AUGUSTUS SCHELL, of New-York; Hon. EDWIN CROSWELL, of Albany; George W. RIGGS, of Washington; and JOSEPH B. BAKER, of Philadelpeia.

Movements of Mr. Douglas.

NORFOLK, Saturday, Aug. 25.

Mr. DOUGLAS has arrived here. He speaks to-night.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Aug. 26.

DOUGLAS is to be here to make a speech on the 6th of September.

Serious Railroad Collision.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Aug. 25.

A collision took place this morning between an Express and Freight train, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, near Bardstown junction, seriously injuring JOSEPH SMITHERS, messenger of ADAMS' Express, and wounding the engineer and fireman.

The Philadelphia Printers' Union at Atlantic City.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 25.

The Printers' Union visited Atlantic City to-day in a body, at the invitation of Mr. BRODHEAD. They numbered four hundred.

From Honduras.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 25.

Advices from Honduras say that Generals Walker and Cabanas will probably meet at Comayagua, when a general government will be established.

Fire at Malone, N. Y.

MALONE, Saturday, Aug. 25.

H. H. THOMPSON'S tannery was destroyed by fire this morning, and also the carriage shop adjoining. Loss $8,000; insured for $[illegible]500.

Naval and Military Intelligence.

We regret to learn that "old *Ironsides*," on entering the harbor of Annapolis, got aground, and that she was hard and fast in the sand on Thursday. It was believed she sustained little injury, and would float off at high tide.

The ship's company of the new steam sloop *Pawnee*, at Philadelphia, are to be immediately transferred to the *Powhatan* for service in the Gulf of Mexico. As they would not be sufficient to man that vessel, a small draft to reinforce them left this port on Saturday.

The steamer *Mohawk*, of the home station, left Matanzas on the 18th inst., and was expected to reach Pensacola on Friday last. She merely needed provisions, stores, &c. After having given her men a run on shore she would return to her squadron.

The sloop *Preble* will be due at Boston from Florida to-morrow. It was the intention of the authorities to detach her hands and "lay her up." Whether recent occurrences will cause the programme to be altered has not transpired.

The *Richmond* has "passed inspection" at Norfolk. She is now ready for a sea-trial trip, preparatory to leaving for foreign service.

Advices from the Western departments of the army have come to hand. The troops at the different posts were well, but in many instances were very unsettled, as regards quarters. The first escort from Fort Union for Fort Leavenworth had reached its destination and commenced operations. Previously to its departure, a General Court-martial had convened for the trial of officers and men, and another was expected to sit for the investigation of some charges against Lieut. DABNEY, who has, it is alleged, been making rather free with public property. The Lieutenant served in the Mexican war.

Companies H and G of the Second Foot, arrived at the site of the new military post, Pawnee Fork, on the 4th of May. A new fort has been commenced, under the superintendence of Major WASSEL, at the Fork, where escorts for the mails will be stationed. A large reinforcement of cavalry and dragoons was observed *en route* to the new post on the 23d of May.

The escort of Lieut. MULLIN'S wagon-road party, consisting of Lieuts. WHITE, HOWARD and LYON, and 44 men, were expected to return to the Department of Oregon, on the 10th ult., with Maj. BLAKE'S command.

Company G, Mounted Riflemen, is ordered to Fort Craig, New-Mexico. The head-quarters and Companies D, F and H, of the Third Foot have been heard from, on their way to Texas, all well.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 25.

A letter from Paymaster CUNNINGHAM, of the Navy, reports that the Practice-ship *Plymouth*, with the naval cadets, was at Cadiz Aug. 2, and that all on board of her were well. The officers complain of being outrageously quarantined at Cadiz after a boisterous passage of 31 days from Norfolk. The *Plymouth* touched at Fayal. She was to sail from Cadiz on the 2d inst. for Madeira and Teneriffe, homeward bound.

Death of Capt. H. W. Ogden.

In another column will be found the announcement of the death of this accomplished officer. Entering the Navy in earliest boyhood, his whole career during a term of service of almost half a century, has reflected honor upon himself as well as upon the flag to which he was so loyal a servant. After a period of active sea-service much longer than the generality of his brother officers were called upon to perform, disease, contracted originally in the discharge of duty upon the Coast of Africa, confined him for years past to his bed, where the latter portion of his life has been passed in patient endurance and meek submission to the will of his Maker.

No angry murmur, no querulous complaining, marred the serenity of a character stamped in its every lineament with the traits of a Christian and a gentleman; and while his closing years thus beautifully illustrated these features of his character, the faithful and untiring devotion of his earlier life, consecrated almost uninterruptedly to the service of his country, is the best evidence how high he held, and how honestly he discharged his responsibilities as a sailor and an officer.

Some years ago, a friend who knew him well, spoke through the columns of the *Evening Gazette* in these terms:

"Of Commander OGDEN it may with truth be said that no quarter-deck in any service is trod by a man of purer private character, of better judgment, of more cool and intrepid courage. He adorns his profession as a refined, high-minded, accomplished gentleman, a thorough disciplinarian, and a bold and skilful sailor. He was distinguished for his conduct while yet a boy, in the desperate action between the *Essex* and the British ships *Phœbe* and *Cherub*; and Commodore PORTER, in his official report of the action to the Government, stated that but for his extreme youth he should recommend him for promotion. Since that time his career has been one of unvarying merit and honor, and in case of war there is no officer in the service from whom more would be expected than from him."

High and yet well-merited praise! A faithful and honored life, a quiet, peaceful death, what more could fall to the lot of any human being! His funeral will take place at St. Clement's Church to-morrow (Tuesday) afternoon at 4 o'clock.

INTERESTING CEREMONY.

Dedication of a New Catholic School and Convent.

The ceremony of consecrating the new Female Catholic School, recently opened at Flushing, was performed, yesterday, in the presence of a large congregation, many of whom came from a distance to witness it. Two young ladies were "professed" and admitted to the novitiate of the Order of the Sisters of St. Joseph at the same time, which added considerably to the interest of the occasion.

St. Thomas' Hall which is bounded by Jamaica and Sanford avenues in Flushing, is within two or three minutes walk of the Railroad Depot. It was built about twenty years ago, by Rev. Dr. HAWKS, as a College for boys. The buildings consist of a neat Chapel, school-rooms, dormitories, &c. in quadrangular form, with a spacious yard and inclosure, which is shaded by venerable trees. The school buildings, from long neglect, require some repairs, but the Chapel is in good preservation. There is a large double brick residence of three stories fronting on Sanford avenue, with stables and carriage house attached, which have been thoroughly renovated and repainted. The fences of the estate, which inclose some two or three acres, have also been repaired, and the grounds have been greatly improved. This estate is said to have originally cost nearly one hundred thousand dollars. For ten years the school flourished with greater or less success, but finally ran down, and the estate passed into the hands of Dr. GILDER, who obtained a special charter from the State, and opened a Female College, but it seems to have been also unfortunate under the new auspices, and became incumbered. It was at last sold to satisfy a claim of less than $10,000, and the holder of the property sold it about a month ago to Rev. JAMES O'BIRNE, Catholic Pastor of St. Michael's, Flushing, for the sum of $13,000. The residence alone is estimated to be worth nearly this amount. It now passes into the hands of the Society known as the Sisters of St. Joseph, and is designed as the Novitiate of the Diocese of Brooklyn, which embraces the whole of Long Island.

The ceremonies of consecration were very interesting, the children of the Sabbath-school dressed in white, and some twelve of the Sisters walking in procession through the grounds to the chapel. Bishop LOCHLAN, of Brooklyn; Father MALONE, of St. Peter's and St. Paul's, Williamsburgh; Father O'NIEL, of St. Patrick's, Brooklyn; Father O'BIRNE, of St. Michael's, Flushing, and several others participated in the dedication. The services consisted of chanting, the celebration of high mass, and a sermon by Bishop LOCHLAN. At the conclusion, the two young ladies before-mentioned made their novitiate vows. About 1,000 tickets of admission, at 50 cents each, were sold for the benefit of the funds. A number of pupils are already engaged for the Fall term, beginning in September.

Central Park Saturday Concerts.

GREAT GATHERING OF THE PEOPLE.

The open air concerts in the Central Park—that became so popular last Summer and Fall—were resumed for this season on Saturday afternoon, and attracted an unusual number of visitors. Twenty-five of DODWORTH'S "very best," headed by the immortal HARVEY, furnished the music. They were located in a rough pine board inclosure, much resembling a West Washington Market potato-stand, erected at the north end of the Mall or Promenade. It is difficult to conjecture the reason for choosing this spot in preference to the delightful Ramble, in which the concerts were given last year. We miss the labyrinthian walks, the cave, the romantic rocks, the tower, the grateful foliage, and the fine views of the old locality, and are at a loss to discover the remuneration therefor. It is true the Commissioners have provided huge tents of Sing-Sing stripe in place of the umbrageous shades, and plenty of cool water, cocoa-nut dippers, and urchins to take charge of the same, but there is too much of art, and too little of nature about the new arrangement to make the scene sufficiently rural. The two hundred trees of the Mall afford about as much shade as so many telegraph poles; their leaves are few and far between, and resemble more the cheerless waste of autumn than the luxurious verdure of summer.

It is true that the music is stationed at a point more convenient of access from the cars, but to enjoy it the visitor must forgo the delights of the only finished portion of the Park. Nor is this the only objection. The performers are so placed that the wind carries the sound far above the listeners. It would seem that the Park ought to furnish some natural amphitheatre better adapted to open air music. With all these disadvantages, however, the concert of Saturday was a success, and from 3 o'clock till 7½ drew a constant stream of visitors. The seats under the awnings were well filled, while an eager audience crowded near the music stand. The "Lurline Quickstep," selections from "Der Frieschutz," march "Viva l'America," selections from "Il Gluramento," song "Fly my Skiff," Caledonia airs, overture to "Maritana," "Fralingslerder Waltz," song, "Ever of Thee," "Friends Jubilee Galop," and National airs. An excellent idea was that of posting a huge programme, so that the audience knew what to expect.

During the intermissions crowds strolled towards the magnificent terrace, which is designed to afford a safe subterranean transit for pedestrians across the carriage-road at the upper end of the Mall. It was a subject of much wonder that there should be such vast sums expended on the details of sculpture almost invisible in an underground passage, even when the roof is not half completed. All conceded, however, that the whole was very beautiful, and the unsophisticated amused themselves in admiring the ducks, believing that they were the real swans. Luckily we are soon to have another installment of ten swans, as they are now on their way, and are expected to arrive within a few days. A noticeable improvement was apparent in the conduct of the drivers of vehicles at the railroad terminus. It was evident that the admonitions of the City Marshal on Saturday morning had produced a good effect. There was no importunate solicitation of custom, and the natural consequence was that the best carriages got the most customers. The standard price charged for a ride in the Park is one dollar per hour. As the principal points can all be visited in a single hour, and three persons at least can be accommodated in each vehicle, the *per-capita* is about thirty-three cents—a moderate charge for a pleasant drive. There were none too many good teams to accommodate the demand, and there is yet an ample and profitable field for more of the same sort. No doubt next Saturday will witness a greater rush to hear the Central Park free open air afternoon concert.

Revolution in Northern Mexico.

GEN. ZUAZUA KILLED AND VIDAURRI'S PLANS THWARTED.

From the Brownsville Flag, Aug. 8.

Letters from Monterey state that VIDAURRI had left that city for Saltillo for the purpose of raising men and money. Saltillo was known to be unfavorable to him, and for the purpose of enforcing his demands he had taken about eight hundred men with him. On the 1st day of the present month he left the main body of his troops at Rinconado and proceeded with Gen. ZUAZUA and about thirty men about six leagues further to the Rancho de Sangregorio, where they encamped for the night. It seems that their motions had been watched by ARRAMBERRI'S men, and at 1 o'clock on the morning of the second they were attacked in the midst of their slumbers, and so sudden was the attack and so great the surprise, that they were defeated without resistance, although the force of the attacking party is represented at only half their own. ZUAZUA was shot through the head as he rose in his bed to ascertain the cause of the disturbance. VIDAURRI escaped, it is believed, unhurt, though the bed upon which he was sleeping was penetrated by no less than seven balls.

This, if true, is a heavy blow to VIDAURRI. ZUAZUA was General-in-Chief of his forces, and a man of considerable military skill; without him his army will be of little use, as VIDAURRI'S military ability is quite small, and he is, in fact, a man of very limited education, and although his views have been thought somewhat liberal, he has always forgotten all pledges the moment he was in a position to carry out his plans without further aid from those to whom those pledges had been given.

Gen. ZUAZUA and MANUEL RIJON, his able Secretary, have been of late his principal supporters, and the loss of one of them is irreparable.

We hope this affair will be speedily terminated. But it seems that a commission in an army in Mexico is a sure road to wealth, and so long as one holding a commission from some parvenue, no matter who, is considered as doing perfectly right to appropriate to the use of the State and himself everything of value he can lay his hands upon, such a thing as peace for any length of time will be unknown.

WHAT ARE INCENDIARY DOCUMENTS?—The following letter is of interest to Postmasters in Slave States:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
APPOINTMENT OFFICE, Aug. 15, 1860.

SIR: Your letter of the 11th instant has been received.

In a letter to the Postmaster at Fall's Church, Va., under date of Dec. 5, 1859, the Postmaster-General ruled, that in the opinion of the Department, a Postmaster would not bring himself in conflict with the Post-office acts, inhibiting the unlawful detention of mail matter, by complying with the requirements of the State statutes, against the circulation of incendiary publications. Said letter was published for general information in the Washington *Constitution*, under date of Dec. 7, 1859.

By his direction, Postmasters are cautioned in construing State enactments upon this subject, to be careful that injustice is not done. Because a single copy of any particular newspaper contains matter decided by the State authorities to be incendiary in its character, it does not follow that any subsequent numbers of the same paper are to be condemned for that cause. *Each and every number of the publication must be acted upon and disposed of separately, as provided by the statute of Maryland.*

In regard to the paper mentioned in your letter, or any other publication upon which the question may arise, you will bring the matter to the notice of some Justice of the State or County, and have them decide as to its character. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

ST. JOHN B. L. SKINNER,
Acting 1st Assist. P. M. General.

To A. S. EVANS, Esq., P. M., Vienna, Dorchester County, Md.

Aid for the Syrian Christians.

The Committee for the Relief of the Destitute and Suffering in Syria acknowledges the receipt of the following sums:

Mr. Bigelow	$5	A. G. P. S.	$24
A friend to the suffering	5	W. T. L.	5
A friend	2	D. R.	15
M. B.	20	C. B. Hatch	25
John Caswell & Co.	100	Isaac Bronson	25
Beaver-street	5	Schmaier Bros	50
A.R. L.& M. A. L., Croton Falls, N. Y.	20	W. S. G. B. P.	5 20
James T. Soutter, Barrytown, N. Y.	50	Cash George Ireland	5 10
Geo. T. Chappell, Cambridge, N. J.	1	Mrs. Hannah Ireland C. & M.	5 25
Cash, Gardiner, Me.	6	B.	100
Box 164, Albany, N. Y.	25	Dew-Drops	2
J.C., Northampt'n, Mass	30	An elderly lady, through Rev. Ira B. Steward	25
F., West Point	25		
Cash	1	J. A. P.	5
M.	3	Mrs. M. J. M., Poughkeepsie	30
L. S. M.	25		
E. H. Gillilan	50	R. S. C.	20
A. Z.	20	Wm. Pitt Palmer, thro' F. S. Winston	50
P. S. H.	5		
Total			$884
Previously acknowledged			6,164
Total			$7,008

WM. A. BOOTH, Treasurer,
No. 95 Front-street.

Gas Fixtures.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
Corner of Prince-st.,

in addition to their large stock of rich goods, offer for sale a large assortment of Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures of every description, and of the newest styles,—both foreign and domestic manufacture.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1860.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av., and 29th-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Eureka Sewing Machines.
HEMMERS ATTACHED, PRICE $50.
WILL STITCH, RUN, HEM FELL, GATHER AND BIND.
CAN BE PAID FOR IN WEEKLY OR MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS.
Office No. 493 Broadway. Clubs supplied. Agents wanted.

The Compound Extract of Cannabis Indica, strengthens and braces the system, revitalizes the brain, obviates emaciation, is the best nervine ever discovered, as it supplies electricity or magnetic force to every part of the enfeebled and prostrate body. A recipe containing full directions for making and using this remedy will be sent to any person upon receipt of a stamp for return postage. Address O. P. BROWN & CO., Jersey City N. J.

Mr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees —This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

New Truss Office—For the application of Marsh's celebrated radical cure truss, laborers' trusses, elastic stockings, suspensories, shoulder braces, instruments for deformities. MARSH & FAVILLE, No. 510 Broadway.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.
E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

MARRIED.

CRUIKSHANK—MOTT.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 24, at St. Mary's Episcopal Church, by Rev. D. V. M. Johnson, JAMES R. CRUIKSHANK to Miss KATE M., eldest daughter of Wm. G. Mott, all of Brooklyn.

MOWBRAY—HEYBERGER.—At Mount Bethel, Penn., on Wednesday, Aug. 15, by Rev. J. M. Hinson, THOMAS H. MOWBRAY, of this City, to MARY B. HEYBERGER, of the former place.

☞ San Francisco papers please copy.

DIED.

MAUCHESTEE.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Aug. 25, MARIA HOPE, aged 3 years, 3 months and 4 days, daughter of James and Harriet L. Mauchestee.

Funeral on Tuesday, 28th inst., at 4½ o'clock P. M., from the southwest corner of 118th-st. and 2d-av. Friends are invited to attend without further notice.

COFFIN.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Aug. 25, EDWARD G., youngest son of Alexander Coffin, aged 9 months.

Funeral services will be held at No. 272 West 24th-st., this (Monday) morning, at 9½ o'clock. Remains will be taken to Hudson for interment.

WARNER.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 24, ELIZABETH W., relict of the late C. L. Warner.

Her friends and acquaintances, and those of her sons, Samuel A. and Benjamin W., also those of her son-in-law, Leopold Eidlitz, are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Monday,) 27th inst., from the residence of Mr. Eidlitz, in 86th-st., near the North River, at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in readiness in 32d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., at 1 o'clock P. M.

BEEBE.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Aug. 26, MARY BEEBE, aged 73 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Justus W. Beebe, No. 747 Greenwich-st., this (Monday) morning, at 8½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Valatie, Columbia County, for interment.

OGDEN.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Aug. 25, Capt. HENRY W. OGDEN, U. S. Navy, aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends, together with the officers of the Navy and Army, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, at St. Clement's Church, in Amity-st., near 6th-av.

COUTANT.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 25, at 10 o'clock P. M., DAVID H. COUTANT.

Dearest father thou hast left us,
And thy loss we deeply feel,
But 'tis God that has bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner of Lexington-av. and 40th-st., this day, (Monday,) at 4 o'clock P. M. Also the members of Howard Lodge No. 60, I. O. O. F., are requested to attend, and will meet at the house of Mrs. George Keese, corner Lexington-av. and 40th-st.

SEABURY.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 25, JANE SEABURY, aged 78 years.

Her remains will be taken to Hempstead, L. I., by the 10 o'clock train this (Monday) morning. Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

WINANS.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 26, FRANK MONTGOMERY, infant son of Anthony W. and Margaret J. Winans.

METCALFE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Aug. 26, CYRUS METCALFE, aged 53 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 34 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, L. I., this day, (Monday,) at 4 o'clock P. M.

☞ New-Hampshire papers please copy.

JAQUES.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 25, Miss ZIPPORAH JAQUES, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 56 Lawrence-st., on Wednesday, 29th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. Her remains will be taken to Rahway, N. J., for interment.

MEIGS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 25, at the residence of his parents, New-York-av., AUGUSTUS WARREN, youngest son of Charles A. and Julia A. Meigs, aged 5 months and 19 days.

"It is well with the child,
It is well."

The remains will be taken to Manhassett, L. I., for interment.

RYDER.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 24, GEORGE W., youngest son of Uriah and Mary Ann Ryder, in the 23d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 357 Bridge-st., this (Monday) afternoon, 27th inst., at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

MILLS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 25, JAMES WILLIAM, infant son of William and Elizabeth M. Mills, aged 1 year, 1 month and 13 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at No. 34 Adelphi-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

SUYDAM.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 25, ABRAHAM SUYDAM, in the 61st year of his age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, from No. 186 Gates-av., near Hunter-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 28th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

RANKEN.—At New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Saturday morning, Aug. 25, HELEN WARD, wife of James Ranken, and youngest daughter of H. L. Routh, of this City.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, which will take place at Christ Church, New-Brighton, on Tuesday morning, at 9½ o'clock.

BARKER.—At Niles, Mich., on Thursday, Aug. 23, ELIZABETH BARKER, widow of the late James Barker, Esq., in the 84th year of her age.

The funeral services will take place, at Christ's Church, Rye, this day, (Monday,) 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. The New-Haven cars leave 27th-st. at 12:15 P. M.

DONALDSON.—In Morrisville, Madison County, on Friday, Aug. 24, of consumption, Miss ELLEN DONALDSON, of this City, aged 31 years.

MONTGOMERY.—At Rhinebeck, N. Y., on Wednesday, Aug. 22, OSWALD CRATHORNE, youngest son of Rev. Henry E. and Margaret A. Montgomery, aged 1 year.

CHAPMAN.—At Perth Amboy, on Sunday, Aug. 26, LOUISA J., eldest daughter of James M. and Louisa J. Chapman, in the 7th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at St. Peter's Church, Perth Amboy, on Tuesday, 28th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. Staten Island Railroad line leaves from Whitehall-st. at 1 o'clock, and returns after the services.

JENNINGS.—At Rockaway, L. I., on Sunday, Aug. 26, DAVID T. JENNINGS, in the 74th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

FOSTER.—At Mott Haven, Westchester County, N. Y., on Sunday, Aug. 26, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Middleton Bell, Capt. SETH R. FOSTER.

His remains will be taken to Carmel, Putnam County, N. Y., on Tuesday, 28th inst., for interment. Cars leave 26th-st. station at 10½ o'clock by way of Harlem Railroad. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

WILLIS.—At Springfield, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 25, suddenly, of epilepsy, JACOB WILLIS, aged 34 years and 11 months, eldest son of William and Julia Willis, late of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his mother, in Springfield. Cars leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8½ and 11½ A. M., returning at 3:40 and 7 P. M.

☞ Long Island papers please copy.

MOUNT.—At Syosset, L. I., after a short illness, GEORGE K., only son of B. P. and Adeline E. Mount, aged 2 years, 2 months and 2 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 155 Fulton-st., corner of High-st., Brooklyn.

DICKINSON.—At Marianus, near Havana, Cuba, on Wednesday, Aug. 8, ELLEN, wife of John Dickinson, and daughter of the late Joseph Pearson, of this City, aged 41 years and 4 months.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class No. 405, Aug. 25, 1860.

36, 51, 44, 11, 16, 56, 61, 60, 26, 14, 1, 72, 67.

Class No. 406, Aug. 25, 1860.

31, 38, 13, 49, 69, 9, 3, 29, 34, 26, 19, 48, 68.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Aug. 25, 1860.

GEO. C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to

WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

PERFECT FITTING

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 SSSSSS      HHHH  HHHH     IIIII
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WARD, FROM LONDON,

NO. 387 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

UP STAIRS.

RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Made to Measure at $18 per doz., or Six for $9.

MADE OF NEW-YORK MILLS MUSLIN,

With fine linen bosoms, and warranted as good a Shirt as sold in retail stores at $2 50 each.

ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE, AT $3 EACH.

P. S.—Those who think I cannot make a good shirt for $18 per dozen are mistaken. Here is the cost of one dozen $18 fine shirts:

30 yards of York Mills muslin, at 14½c. per yard	$4 35
7 yards of fine linen, at 50c. per yard	3 50
Making and cutting	6 00
Laundry, $1; buttons and cotton, 50c.	1 50
Profit	2 65
Total	$18 00

SELF-MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.

Printed directions sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.

WHEN OLIVE TAR IS INHALED, its healing balsamic odors are brought in direct contact with the lining membranes of the

Throat, Bronchial Tubes and all the Air-Cells of the Lungs.

Relieving at once any pain or oppression, and healing any irritation or inflammation.

WHEN OLIVE TAR IS TAKEN UPON SUGAR, it forms an unequaled soothing and healing syrup for coughs and all throat diseases.

WHEN OLIVE TAR IS APPLIED, its magnetic or concentrated curative powers render it a most speedy and efficient

PAIN ANNIHILATOR.

Olive Tar is not sticky—does not discolor.

Fifty cents a bottle, at No. 442 Broadway, New-York, and by all druggists.

J. R. STAFFORD'S
IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS.

Are a soluble preparation of iron and sulphur, identical with that existing in the blood of a perfectly healthy person. Uniting with the digested food,

THEY REVITALIZE AND PURIFY THE BLOOD,
THEY IMPART ENERGY TO THE NERVOUS SYSTEM,
THEY INVIGORATE THE LIVER,
THEY STRENGTHEN THE DIGESTION,
THEY REGULATE THE SECRETIONS OF THE BODY,
AND ARE A SPECIFIC FOR ALL FEMALE WEAKNESSES.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR A PACKAGE.
At No. 442 Broadway, New-York,
and all Druggists.

HEAT OVER 500 DEGREES

Will be successfully resisted by one of our IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES, now admitted to be the best safe made in New-York. They will endure one-third more heat than any other safe. Our BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES are without a rival. Call and see, when the above will be satisfactorily proved.

STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 335 Broadway, corner Worth-st.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY AND CHOLIC immediately cured by Dr. TOBIAS' celebrated Venitian Liniment, and warranted not to constipate. Only 25 cents. It never fails. Sold by all the Druggists. Dépôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY OF ALL descriptions, silver and plated ware, Paris fans, card cases, portemonnaies, ladies traveling bags, &c. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

THE CELEBRATED PATENT CRANE BITS for holding the most vicious horse, for sale by

GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

A LARGE COUNTRY STORE,
AND STOCK OF GOODS, ALSO, A
LARGE AND VALUABLE WATER FRONT PROPERTY FOR SALE
AT FLUSHING, L. I.

In order to close the estate of the late Isaac Peck, deceased, (the senior partner of the late and old-established houses of ISAAC PECK & CO., and of ISAAC PECK & SON, in the thriving village of Flushing, L. I.,) the store and fixtures, with the stock of goods, consisting of dry goods, groceries, crockery, hardware, &c. Also the outside business of the same late firm, comprising lumber and building materials in all of its various branches, coal, wood, bricks, lime, &c., are now offered for sale, either separately or in connection, on the most advantageous terms.

To a party desirous of commencing the mercantile business this is an opportunity presented rarely met with.

With the above is also offered for sale about 900 feet of the most valuable

WATER FRONT AND DOCK PROPERTY,

located on Clinton-av., with all the improvements thereon. The value of this property for

MANUFACTURING OR BUSINESS

purposes is such, that the location of it is only necessary to be seen to be fully appreciated.

With the great facilities (of almost hourly communication with the City) of a steam ferry to the property, in full operation, and also of a railroad, gives it an importance worthy the attention of capitalists and business men. Apply to ISAAC PECK'S SONS.

FLUSHING LANDING, Aug. 27, 1860.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND COUNTERFEITS!
BOKER'S BITTERS.

THE BEST TONIC in all cases of complaints connected with the stomach and bowels, or the nervous system; and more particularly THE BEST MEDICINE against dyspepsia, diarrhœa, dysentery, fever and ague, general nervous debility, &c. THE MOST PLEASANT CORDIAL of its kind, and since more than thirty years acknowledged in this country to be THE BEST STOMACH BITTERS EVER INTRODUCED. For sale by Grocers and Druggists generally, and, with a liberal discount to the trade, by the Agent.

L. FUNKE, JR.,
No. 93 Front-st., New-York.

GAS FIXTURES!
GAS FIXTURES!!
THE LARGEST,
CHEAPEST
AND BEST
Assortment in New-York, is to be found at the store of
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

TO THE MILLINERY TRADE.
HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,
Importers of French Fancy Goods,
341 BROADWAY, 343

Have just received a large assortment of
GILT AND FINE ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,
GILT ORNAMENTS, of all kinds,
SLIDES, in gilt, pearl and steel,
BUTTONS, in jet, and jet and gilt.
Also, full lines of BEAD NETS and FANCY SILK CAPS and COIFFURES.

All of which they offer to Milliners at the lowest wholesale prices.

FRENCH'S CONICAL WASHING MACHINE—UNEQUALED AND INDISPENSABLE! —Price only $10. Dépôt No. 419 Broadway, corner of Canal-st. Agents wanted in all parts of the United States. *Send for a Circular.* Address Box No. 2,393 Post-office, New-York. P. & R. FRENCH.

TO LIBRARIES, &c.—FOR SALE, SEPARATELY, a complete file of the Daily, Weekly, and Semi-weekly TIMES. Address C. B. H., Box No. 105, this office.

"THE" CAMPAIGN MEDALS.
SOLID RIM.
MILLED EDGE.
COIN STYLE.
Patented Aug. 14, 1860.
ABBOTT BROTHERS, General Agents.
No. 742 Broadway.
Also,
Twenty varieties Campaign Medals, Badge Pins, Ladies' Campaign Tokens, Charms, &c.
Also,
Prince of Wales Medals and Badge Pins.
We invite the especial attention of Jobbers in New-York and elsewhere.
Samples sent by mail for 25 cents.
List of prices sent free.
ABBOTT BROTHERS,
No. 742 Broadway,
General Agents for Melainotype Manufacturers.

NEW BOOKS.

Published this day,
FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH, LATIN,
and ITALIAN LANGUAGES WITHOUT a MASTER.
Whereby
Any one or all of these Languages can be learned by any one, without a teacher, with the aid of this Book,
By A. H. MONTEITH, Esq.,
Published this day by
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA,
And for sale by all booksellers in New-York.

THE ROBERTSONIAN METHOD of learning the French, German, Spanish, Latin and Italian languages without the aid of a teacher, has, for the past ten years, been successfully tested throughout the whole European Continent, and is, without a single exception, used in teaching the modern languages in all the educational institutions of England, France and Germany. In London, Mr. A. H. Monteith, the most celebrated teacher of languages in the world, has arranged and perfected this system, and his works on the study of FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH, LATIN and ITALIAN, without a master, contained in this volume, immediately obtained a sudden and extraordinary popularity. Any persons unacquainted with these languages can, with the aid of this volume, be enabled to *read, write* and *speak* the language of either without the aid of a teacher, or any oral instruction whatever, provided they pay strict attention to the instructions laid down in the work, and that nothing shall be passed over without a thorough investigation of the subject it involves; by doing which they will find themselves to be able to *speak, read* or *write* either language at their will and pleasure. *The whole is contained in Twenty-Seven Easy Lessons.* The French is in Six Easy Lessons, Spanish is in Four, German is in Six, Latin is in Six, and the Italian is in Five Easy Lessons, or Twenty-seven in all. This work is invaluable to any person wishing to learn either or all of these languages, and is worth to any one one hundred times its cost. This work has already run through several large editions in England, for no persons have ever bought a copy of it without recommending it to their friends. Everybody should possess themselves of a copy of it at once.

COMPLETE IN ONE LARGE DOUDECIMO VOLUME, BOUND IN CLOTH. PRICE ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A COPY.

Read what Dr. R. Shelton Makenzie, the literary editor of the Philadelphia Daily Press, says of it editorially in that paper:

"There is no royal road to learning; but where the learner heavily dragged on his lumbering way in former times, he now has a new track and wonderful engines, which greatly facilitate his progress. Study this book carefully, and you can acquire near half a dozen languages in the time usually wasted upon the imperfect acquisition of *one*. Sadly, as well as wisely, did Milton write, 'We do amiss to spend seven or eight years merely in scraping together as much Latin and Greek as might be learned easily and delightfully in one year.' John Locke, Sydney Smith, and other great scholars, bear like testimony.

"Monteith's book, here before us, professes to make any one of reasonable capacity and suitable industry, read, write and speak five languages, (four of them living tongues,) without any assistance from a teacher. Elihu Burritt's case shows how intellect and the desire to learn can make a man master the principal dead and living languages. This book and a real desire to learn the language, will enable a student to teach himself French in an incredibly short time; and so with the other languages. The Messrs. Peterson confer a great benefit on society by publishing this book."

☞ Orders from Booksellers, News Agents, and all others, will be thankfully received; and they will please send in their orders at once, and they will be filled with promptness and dispatch. Dealers sending their orders to us direct, will be supplied with copious supplies of Show-Cards and Circulars of the work, as well as copies of the work for the Editors of Newspapers in their towns.

☞ Advance copies of the work will be sent to any part of the United States, *free of postage*, to any one, on remitting the price of the work to the publishers in a letter.

Published and for sale at the Philadelphia Publishing Establishment of

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHER,
No. 306 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA.

To whom all orders must come addressed to receive immediate attention.

For sale by all Booksellers in New-York and elsewhere, and at F. A. Brady's; Dick & Fitzgerald's; E. D. Long & Co.'s; D. Appleton & Co.'s; M. Doolady's; Rudd & Carleton, and by all other Booksellers.

PHUN! PHUNNY!! PHUNNIEST!!!
READY ON MONDAY MORNING,
THE
COMIC ILLUSTRATED
PHUNNY PHELLOW!
PRICE ONLY FIVE CENTS PER COPY,
CONTAINING
A VERY LARGE NUMBER OF COMIC ENGRAVINGS
ILLUSTRATING
THE PRINCE OF WALES
VISITING NEW YORK,
THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN AND THE JAPANESE BILL.
Together with
ONE HUNDRED COMIC ENGRAVINGS,
Illustrating all the
LOCAL SUBJECTS OF THE DAY.
OKIE, DAYTON & JONES,
WHOLESALE AGENTS,
Cor. Ann and Nassau-sts.

JUST RECEIVED,
PER STEAMSHIP ADRIATIC,
A select assortment of
FRENCH BRONZES, both real and composition,
CLOCKS, CANDELABRAS, MANTEL SETS,
VALUABLE OIL-PAINTINGS, and
FANCY GOODS GENERALLY,
Selected by Mr. Haughwout personally while in Europe this Summer.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE AND PICOLO.
The best manufactured.
Warerooms,
No. 506 Broadway.

HOT! HOTTER!! HOTTEST!!!
In this hot weather, the PATENT DOUBLE ICE PITCHER has a cooling draught ALWAYS READY for the thirsty; but be sure and get the right kind, and at the right place, viz., the old stand of LUCIUS HART,
Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

HAVING PURCHASED FROM THE NEW-YORK BELTING AND PACKING COMPANY the exclusive right to Charles Goodyear's invention of vulcanised rubber for billiard cushions, we hereby notify the manufacturers and purchasers of billiard tables that we will fill orders for billiard tables made with vulcanized caoutchouc or india-rubber cushions, and for the ordinary caoutchouc cushion, with a license to apply them to billiard tables. Hereafter every billiard cushion of vulcanized rubber will bear, imbedded in each cushion or strip, the name of Charles Goodyear, the patentee, and the date of the patent, and parties purchasing these cushions of us will be required to attach to every table, in a conspicuous place, a metallic plate, (which we will furnish,) bearing these words, "Charles Goodyear's Patent, granted June 15, 1844, Extended June 15, 1858." All parties manufacturing billiard tables with the ordinary vulcanized rubber cushions after this date, or parties using or vending the same without the above stamp, will infringe our right, and will be prosecuted accordingly. PHELAN'S PATENT COMBINATION CUSHIONS can only be obtained on tables manufactured by

PHELAN & COLLENDER,
Nos. 63, 65, 67, and 69 Crosby-st.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1860.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES
And Combination Cushions.
PHELAN & COLLENDER,
Sole manufacturers, 63 to 69 Crosby-st., New-York.

WE GIVE NOTICE TO THE MANUFACTURERS and purchasers of billiard tables that we have sold to Messrs. Phelan and Collender the exclusive right to the use and application of Charles Goodyear's invention of vulcanized caoutchouc, or india-rubber, for which a patent was issued to the inventor, dated June 15, 1844, and extended June 15, 1858, for billiard tables. And manufacturers of billiard tables are here notified that all future purchases of vulcanised rubber for billiard tables must be made from Messrs. Phelan & Collender; and all infringers on this right will be prosecuted by us to the full extent of the law.

NEW-YORK BELTING AND PACKING COMPANY.

AUG. 20, 1860.

NOTICE TO BUTCHERS.—THE SUBSCRIPTION book of the Butcher's Hide and Melting Association is now open for signatures, at their office, corner of 1st-av. and 8th-st. Butchers are invited to sign and become members of the Association.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, waitress only, or to do housework, by a Protestant young woman with best of City references. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., a little west of Broadway.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A young Protestant girl, a situation to mind children, or make herself generally useful. Can be seen [illegible] at No. [illegible] from 1 to 3 o'clock.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook, (a Welsh woman,) fully capable of giving perfect satisfaction, and understands cooking in every style; is a Protestant; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 3 6th-st., front basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION FOR A neat respectable young woman as cook, or laundress; would do general housework; no objections to the country; wages not so much of an object as a permanent situation. Call at No 71 Ful[illegible]on-av., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MOST WILLING and obliging, hard-working Protestant young woman, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer, or general housework; is an excellent chambermaid, waitress and nurse and seamstress; is very fond of children; good reference for each capacity; no objections to the country; a steady situation preferred to high wages; a small girl wants a place to mind children or do light housework. Call at No. 149 9th-st., near Broadway, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTed by two sisters (neat, experienced girls,) situations in the City or country; one as good plain cook; can do part of the washing in excellent style. The other as parlor maid and waitress or regular waitress. Wages $9 and $8. Good reference given. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st., two days.

AS COOK, &c.—AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Two young women, with references, want the above situations. One is an excellent cook, washer and ironer; the other is a good chambermaid, waitress and nurse; are willing to make themselves useful. Apply at No. 426 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an American woman as cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; she thoroughly understands her business; best of reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 65 4th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent dressmaker, employment by the day in families to cut and fit ladies' dresses; all kinds of family sewing taken and done by machine. Apply at No. 68 East 13th-st., corner 4th-av.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A STEADY, well-disposed German girl, desires a situation in the above capacity; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer; makes nice bread, and willing to be generally useful; no objection to go in the country. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION AS SEAMstress wanted, by a very respectable Protestant girl; understands cutting and fitting, millinery, &c.; has good testimonials. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY'S offices, late Bible House, have removed to the spacious rooms in Clinton Hall, on Astor-place, extending through to 8th-st., near Broadway, where may be found a large assortment of first-class domestics, with investigated characters and qualifications. German and French help always on hand for City or country. The French and German languages spoken.

Miss HELD, Matron.

EMPLOYERS OF FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT and other female servants, particular in selecting such as are respectable, experienced and well-recommended, cannot fail to get well suited if they apply early at the first-class female office, No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st. A lady in attendance. On hand a respectable Protestant boy to care horses. Twenty smart Protestant girls wanted for special situations.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful women and girls, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of those women and girls from 5 to 15 years.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for city or country. German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c.; capable, civil, active; at the largest Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady. No. 133 11th-st., corner of 6tu-av.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable man who fully understands the above business; has lived several years with one family; an excellent hand at horses and careful driver; has got the best of City reference from his last employer. Call at No. 205 Greene-st., in the blacksmith shop, for two days.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a young married man, as coachman and gardener, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; would work on a farm if required, and make himself useful. The best of testimonials can be produced from his last employer. Address H. B., No. 9 John-st., in the seed-store, for three days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a young single man (Scotchman) as coachman and groom; has the best of references from his last employer, and understands perfectly the care of horses, and thoroughly his business as a groom and coachman; is a good driver. Address DAVID RUSSELL, No. 21 Wooster-st., for three days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—SITUATION wanted, by a steady young man, as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses perfectly; can give good references. Call, for two days, at No. 67 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a young man who understands his business; can produce satisfactory reference as to character and ability. Address J. J. H., care of Alex. Smith, No. 71 Liberty-st.; McIlvain & Young, No. 9 John-st.; or Andrew Ried, No. 807 Broadway, New-York.

AS GARDENER, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by a Protestant man and wife, (no family;) the man as first-rate vegetable gardener; also understands the care and management of horses and cows; is a good groom. The woman as chambermaid, waitress, or first-class seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing. Would take care of a gentleman's place the coming Winter. Terms moderate. Good recommendations. Address FRANKLIN, Box No. 193 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, by a young Englishman, a situation as groom and coachman in a private family; has had 10 years' experience among horses, and understands his business thoroughly, and has good references from his late employer. A letter addressed to E. F., Box No. 193 *Times* Office, will be attended to for three days.

AS HOSTLER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young man, to take care of horses, in the City or country, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address A. B., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

A PHONOGRAPHIC SHORT-HAND WRITer, (capable of reporting most speakers verbatim,) would like to connect himself with a newspaper, or act as amanuensis in a lawyer's office; would go South or West. Address A. B. CAPRON, St. Nicholas Hotel.

DRY GOODS.

AT THE NEW RETAIL STORE,
No. 581 Broadway,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

OPENING OF
NEW FALL GOODS,
AT RETAIL.

We beg leave to announce to our patrons and ladies visiting the City that we are now offering all the latest novelties in

SILKS,
PARIS DRESS GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACES,
MANTILLAS, &c.
ALSO.
BALMORAL SKIRTS, IN LARGE VARIETY.
ALSO,
A NEW MAKE OF
FRENCH KID GLOVES.

Made expressly for us, and said to be the BEST GLOVE ever offered in this country.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

RICH FALL DRESS GOODS.
IMPORTANT TO STRANGERS
VISITING NEW-YORK.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.,
Will offer, on Monday, Aug. 27.
A full assortment of
NEW FALL SILKS,
and other
RICH DRESS GOODS,
Comprising
RICH PLAIN FALL SILKS, (Solid Colors.)
From 60 cents to $1 50 per yard.
Also,
A splendid assortment of
NEW PARIS REPS, (choice styles.)
5 CASES RICH MAGENTA SPOTS,
A NEW STYLE OF TRAVELING GOODS,
At 18 cents per yard.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
JUST RECEIVED,
and will be opened on
MONDAY, Aug. 27,
1,000 French Embroidered Handkerchiefs at $1.
500 pieces of Valenciennes Edging,
at 1s. per yard—by the piece.
EDWARD LAMBERT & Co.
No. 581 Broadway,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

BEEKMAN & CO.

Will offer to the ladies, on Monday, great bargains in French Linen Handkerchiefs, both plain and embroidered.

1,000 Real French Linen Handkerchiefs at 37½c., worth 75c.

2,000 Real French Linen Handkerchiefs at 50c., worth $1.

We have a few more Pine-Apple Handkerchiefs at 31c.

BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.

BLACK SILKS. BLACK SILKS.

W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has just received a very large assortment of Black Silks, in all qualities and styles, from 22 to 44 inches wide. Particular attention is called to those we are offering at $1.

Observe W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS, SKIRTS.—CHEAPER than ever. Retailed at less than wholesale prices. Mme. DEMOREST'S Prize Medal Skirts, Patented June 5, undeniably the best Steel Skirts, and the lowest possible prices. Notice: 12 springs, 50 cents; 15 springs, 75 cents; 20 springs, $1. No. 473 Broadway, Nos. 299 and 320 Canal-st., No. 207 8th-av., No. 244 Grand-st., and No. 134 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. Dealers supplied at No. 473 Broadway at low prices. Call and examine.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES

Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her school will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. A punctual attendance of her pupils is respectfully requested. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, No. 10 Grammercy Park, (East 20th-st.) Applications for the admission of pupils to her school can be made by letter until the 1st of September. After that date, Miss HAINES will be at home to attend to them in person.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

This school, under the direction of Mlle. ROSTAN, of Paris, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 18. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested, as the pupils will find it much for their advantage to be present the first day.

The course of instruction is thorough, comprehensive and systematic, and designed to combine an accomplished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to Music, Drawing and Painting, and all the classes are under the direction of able and accomplished professors and teachers.

A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family, and will be welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st.

Circulars sent if desired.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT

Respectfully announces to Parents and Guardians that her English and French Boarding and Day School will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Circulars may be obtained at her residence, No. 32 West 15th-st., at the book-store of Roe Lockwood & Sons, No. 411 Broadway, and at Breusing's music-store, No. 701 Broadway. Applications by letter until Sept. 1, will receive prompt attention, on and after which date, Madame C. MEARS BURKHARDT will be happy to receive them in person.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st., (near 5th-av.,)

Will reopen Sept. 17. A punctual attendance of the pupils is desired. Circulars may be obtained at Roe Lockwood & Son's, No. 411 Broadway, or on application at her residence.

MISS HAVENS

Will resume her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

Her school circulars may be obtained at any time at her residence, No. 250 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts., at the bookstores of Messrs. Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway, and also of R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.

Miss HAVENS will be at home after Sept. 1; previous to which date applications for the admission of pupils made to her by letter will receive her prompt attention.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS

Respectfully inform parents and guardians that their English and French Boarding and Day School No. 54 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., will open Sept. 10. Classes will form on the 17th. Professors have been carefully selected from the most distinguished talent in the City. Private classes from 2 to 4 P. M. Circulars may be obtained at the principal book and music stores, and at No. 54 West 11th-st., where all applications will receive immediate attention.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL,
STAMFORD, CONN.,
MISS AIKIN, PRINCIPAL.

The Fall Term opens Sept. 24. Terms, including board and tuition in the common and higher English branches, drawing and vocal music, $250 per year. No extra charge except for music, Latin, modern languages and oil-painting. For circulars, apply to Roe Lockwood's, Appleton's and Carter's bookstores, or of Dr. WEISSE, a Professor in the School No. 30 West 15th-st.

STRAWBERRY HILL.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal,
Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York.
Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 18.

Circulars, with references, &c., at the bookstores of Carter, Lockwood and Randolph, or address the Principal, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 5 East 31st-st.,

Will open on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after Sept. 1, previous to which date applications made to her by letter will receive prompt attention.

PROF. AGASSIZ' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

At Cambridge, will reopen on Thursday, the 27th of September. In addition to the usual instruction, a course of Lectures on English Literature will be given by Prof. James R. Lowell.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I.

The next term of this Boarding-school for boys will begin Sept. 10. For circulars, &c., apply to E. A. FAIRCHILD.

FLUSHING FEMALE INSTITUTE.

Will be reopened Sept. 10. For circulars or other information apply to S. K. ROBERTS, Principal, Flushing, L. I.

$200.—THE BLOOMFIELD FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bloomfield, New-Jersey, will reopen on the 13th of September. This institution offers all the advantages of a thorough and systematic course of English education, combined with peculiar facilities for the study and practical acquisition of the French and other modern languages. French is the language of the family. But twelve young ladies will be received as boarders in the Institute, and they will enjoy the comfort and privileges of a pleasant home. Great care will be taken to have always a good table. Terms for board and tuition, including French, drawing, vocal music and calisthenics, $200 per annum.

Madame M. BALQUE, Principal.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—POUGHKEEPSIE.—The Fall Term of Mrs. C. K. REMMINGTON'S School, South Hamilton-st., will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 3. Terms, $200 per year, including board and tuition, in English branches. Reference is made, by permission, to

Rev. S. I. PRIME, D.D., New-York.
Prof. HIRAM MATTISON, New-York.
Rev. E. H. CANFIELD, D.D., Brooklyn.
Rev. C. S. HENRY, D.D., Newburgh.
Rev. MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER, St. Louis, Mo.
Rev. J. LEONARD CORNING, Milwaukee, Wis.
Rev. ARTHUR BURTIS, D.D., Buffalo.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT BEDford, Westchester county, New-York. A family boarding-school, under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. BOLTON. Location elevated and healthy, with ten acres of well-shaded ornamental grounds; competent teachers employed; highest advantages offered for music, painting, &c. Terms from $180 to $200 a year. Fall term reopens Wednesday, Sept. 5. For circulars apply to Mr. JAMES BATES, American Exchange Bank Building, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st.; at Jackson's mourning store, No. 551 Broadway; or address the Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be opened again on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department (in which nothing but French is spoken) will be under the care of M. HENRI DELESCLUZE, a native of Paris, and a graduate of the University of Paris. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK will remain at the head of the Primary Department. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and Price's, No. 881 Broadway.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA CO., N. Y.—Mme. Stephani, the celebrated vocalist, will have charge of the Vocalization; Profs. Martin and Wood of the Piano. Term opens Sept. 14. $40 per term of 14 weeks pays board and tuition. Write for a catalogue.

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Next term will open Sept. 26. Beautifully located on the slopes of the Palisades, opposite New-York, 45 minutes from the City. Circulars at No. 547 Broadway and 244 Pearl-st. Post-office address, Englewood Institute, New-York City.

J. A. FOWLER,
Rev. W. B. DWIGHT, } Principals.

$250 PER ANNUM.—AUG. 27 COMMENCES the next term of the Poughkeepsie Collegiate School. Apply for catalogues at the office of GEORGE BLISS, Esq., No. 50 Wall-st., and No. 415 Broadway, or address WARRING & BISBEE, Principals, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MISS E. LENDRUM'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Misses, No. 64 West Warren-st., Brooklyn, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 11. A very limited number of Boarding pupils will be received in the family. Circulars may be obtained at her residence.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. $40 per term. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

HOPEDALE INSTITUTE FOR BOYS—AT Westchester, Westchester Co., N. Y. Terms moderate. For circulars, &c., apply to Wm. Watson, Esq., No. 29 Park-place, or to Edward Haight, Esq., Bank of Commonwealth, or to JOHN ROSENBERG, Principal.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 244 West 19th-st., will open its FIFTEENTH year Sept. 10.

JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

MISSES MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen Monday, Sept. 17th. Miss MEEKER will be at home after Sept. 1.

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST respectfully inform the parents of their pupils, that they will reopen their school on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 70 Madison-av.

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREU'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Jamaica, L. I., 12 miles from New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; above that age, $150. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, the Principal. Location unsurpassed.

LOCKWOOD'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR Boys, at New-Rochelle, will commence the Fall term the 3d September. Cards of terms at No. 420 Pacific-st. and No. 29 Tompkins-square, Brooklyn, or of Mr. GEO. UNDERWOOD, No. 142 Fulton-st., N. Y.

MRS. A. THIBAULT, FORMERLY OF No. 15 Washington-place, having removed to No. 36 West 31st-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, will be prepared to receive her pupils on Monday, Sept. 17.

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Mr. ELISEE CHARLIER will return to the City on Sept. 15. Business communications may be addressed to him at Box No. 805 New-York Post-office.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated Circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—LECTURE ROOM and church furniture manufactured by ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

MADAME LE DUC'S FRENCH, SPANISH and English Day School for young ladies, will reopen at No. 406 West 23d-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Madame will take a limited number of boarders under the age of sixteen. Apply for circulars as above. Advantages unequaled.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The next academic year of this popular Seminary, delightfully situated on the banks of the Hudson, two hours' ride from the City, will begin on the 18th of September. Persons desirous of securing the advantages of the superior intellectual, moral and physical training of this institution, should apply immediately to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

P. S.—The Annual Catalogue and Circular may be obtained of T. J. Crowen, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, A. S. Barnes & Co., John-st., or by addressing the Principals.

MISS KENNEDY'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 33 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.,

Will open on the 14th of September. Miss KENNEDY will also be prepared to receive a limited number of young ladies as boarding pupils. Circulars may be obtained at Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; at Mr. Martinelli's Academy of Languages, No. 920 Broadway, and also at No. 34 West 25th-st., where letters may be addressed until the 1st of September, after which time Miss KENNEDY will be at home to receive applications.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES

will be reopened at No. 43 East 21st-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs. M. will be at home after Sept. 1, and will be happy to meet any who desire to arrange with her for the education of their children or wards.

GLENMORE SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS,
ON THE HUDSON.

References—Profs. Bache and Henry, Washington; Profs. Mahan and Bartlett, West Point, and others. Address, for circulars, B. F. GREENE, Director, &c., Glenmore, near Troy, N. Y.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 13 West 24th-st., near Madison-square,
will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND BOYS.—This school is pleasantly situated at Merwinsville, Litchfield County, Conn. For health and seclusion it presents unusual advantages. Parents residing in New-York can visit their children and have six hours, returning the same day. The system of instruction will be thorough, and no pains be spared to lay the foundation of a complete education. Twenty only will be admitted to board with the Principal, where they can enjoy all the comforts of a home. The English branches, Latin, Greek, French, Painting, Drawing and Music taught. Terms reasonable. Those wishing can call at the "*Times*" office, where can be seen a photographic view of the premises. For further particulars address

S. MERWIN, Principal,
Merwinsville, Conn.

MESSRS. PARKER & BERTHET WILL reopen their school at No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, Sept. 10. Pupils will be prepared for any college or the counting-room, and the studies conducted in French or English, at the parent's option. There is a Primary Department in charge of an experienced lady, and one of the Principals always directs the exercises of the Gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

$5.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING AND ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, will receive pupils this day and evening, at $5 for a full course of Book-keeping, usual price $15. By his practical method, gentlemen may become good accountants in a short time. Instruction private. Two seats vacant. Apply immediately.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE & ARTEAGA'S French Day and Boarding School, No. 117, 119 and 121 Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs. This Classical, Mathematical and Commercial Institution will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 4. The Juvenile Department will be always under the especial care of Madame LESPINASSE.

ON SPECIAL EASY TERMS, FOR REAsons which will be made known to parents, three or four American boys will be admitted as boarders in a select Academy, in Brooklyn—French, Spanish and German languages taught. Address G., Academy, Brooklyn Post-office.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 20 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Term begins Sept. 13. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and after Sept. 6 at the school.

WILLIAM H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—Northeast corner of Broadway and 12th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411, Crowen's, No. 699, Legre's, No. 826 Broadway, and at the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st.

MRS. LEVERETT, NO. 32 WEST EIGHTEENTH-ST., will reopen her English and French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Her school circulars, stating terms and course of instruction, may be obtained on application at the above address.

V. DE COURCELLE & G. R. LOVEJOY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE, No. 242 West 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will reopen the 17th of September. Mr. V. de Courcelle will give private lessons in French at his own residence, or that of the scholar's, at very low prices.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY, MONTICELLO, Sullivan County, N. Y. Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP. School opens Sept. 19. Board, including room furnished, warmed and lighted, $126 per annum. For particulars, send for circular.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REMOVED his Academy of Penmanship from No. 362 to Nos. 921 and 923 Broadway, corner of 21st-st. New pupils received daily. Stereoscopic Museum same building.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

P. M. W. REDFIELD'S FRENCH AND English High School, Nos. 1,127 and 1,129 Broadway, (Madison-square,) will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10. Boarders, day boarders and day scholars.

MONS. L. DE GRAND-VAL'S FRENCH Boarding School, Classical and Commercial, Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, N. J. Terms, 200 per annum. Annual session begins Sept. 1.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL REOPENS its Primary, Commercial and Classical departments, Sept. 10. For circulars, call at the University.

ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

THE MISSES HUNTER WILL REOPEN their Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies at No. 78 1st-place, on MONDAY, the 17th of September.

THE MISSES McFARLAND'S SCHOOL will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 176 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for Young Ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 18.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 472 Broadway, will reopen TUESDAY Sept. 11. Miss M. Y. BEAN, Principal.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, will re-open her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH LADY, NOW READY FOR AN engagement, and who can give satisfactory references, offers her services to families or schools. She is willing to teach, besides her own language, drawing, some of the English branches, and, if required, music to beginners, or would take the entire charge of children able to make their whole studies in French. Address Miss E. D. D., Station D., Bible House.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG lady, a situation in some school in or near New-York, where her services as teacher of English branches and mathematics would be received as full or partial remuneration for her board. A French school preferred. Best references given and required. Address V. W., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A FRENCH LADY WHO HAS taught many years in Paris and in New-York, always with success, wishes to form an engagement with a school or boarding school in City or country, not far from New-York; good references given from Paris and New-York. Address M. L., 54 West Washington-place.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, BY A FRENCH gentleman, a situation in an Institute in the country, to teach the French and Spanish languages, drawing and other branches of education. Best of references given. Address, for one week, TEACHER, Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY A LADY ACcustomed to tuition, a situation as resident or visiting governess, or as an assistant teacher of the English branches and music, in a school either in the City or country; would have no objections to go South. Address TEACHER, No. 79 West 38th-st.

TEACHER WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY IS wanted in a female seminary near New-York; one fully competent to teach music and French, also to assist in English. Address HARRIS, Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY—WANTED, IN A SHIP CHANDLERY store: an active, intelligent lad, from 16 to 18 years of age, who can write a legible hand and is correct at figures, may hear of a situation by addressing Box No. 2,249 Post-Office, in own handwriting.

A CASHIER.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN TO act as cashier in a store on Broadway. Security and the best of references required. Address W. W. W., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

A COAL-OIL MAKER.—WANTED, A FIRST-rate coil-oil maker and refiner; to one thoroughly competent (none other need apply) steady employment and good wages will be given. Apply to G. S. ADAMS, Room No. 5 Trinity Building.

A COOK.—WANTED, A GOOD COOK, WHO CAN do the washing and ironing in a small private family. Best of City references required. Apply from 9 to 11 o'clock at No. 59 East 22d-st.

A SALESMAN.—MUSIC SALESMAN WANTED, one acquainted with the business; the best of references required. Address MUSIC, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

A MILLINER.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS Protestant milliner and trimmer, to go to Columbia, S. C. Call at ARMSTRONG & BUTTERLY'S, No. 94 Duane-st.

LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A WOMAE WHO IS perfectly competent to do the washing and ironing of a private family. None other need apply. Call, with references, at No. 20 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, in the evening, or during the day at No. 120 Chambers-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF GIRLS TO WORK AT the Perfumery business. Inquire at ELLY ZACHARIE & CO.'S, No. 64 Bowery.

ST. CATHARINE MINERAL WATER.—This unrivaled remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Kidney Complaints, derangement of the Liver, Salt Rheum, and diseases peculiar to women, continues to work out marvelous cures.

See certificates from gentlemen of the highest respectability by sending for a pamphlet.

Natural Water, $3 per dozen.
Bathing water, $8 per dozen. C. L. MATHER,
Agent, Astor House and No. 593 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
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OVERSTRUNG BRASS
PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON-FRAME
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
No. 421 Broome-st.
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STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANOS

Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

These instruments have taken sixteen first premiums, gold and silver medals, within the *last four years*, in competition with pianos of the best makers of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Among the judges were Gottschalk, Wm. Mason, H. A. Wollenhaupt, and other musical celebrities.

S. & SONS do not refer to artists who were in this country many years ago, or to certificates and testimonials given a long time since, as it is a well-known fact that such important improvements have been made in pianos quite recently, that many makers whose instruments were justly considered to rank among the best years ago cannot by any means claim the same positions at the present time.

We subjoin the following certificates, given within the last six months, by nearly all the leading and most prominent artists and musicians residing in this country:

"The undersigned, having personally examined and practically tested the improvements in Grand Pianos, invented by H. STEINWAY, in which the covered strings are overstrung above those remaining, do hereby certify:

1. That, as the result of the said improvement, the voice of the piano is greatly improved in quality, quantity and power.

2. The sound of STEINWAY'S improvement is much more even, less harsh, stronger and much better prolonged than that realized in any other piano with which we are acquainted.

3. The undersigned regard the improvement of Mr. STEINWAY as most novel, ingenious and important. No piano of similar construction has ever been known or used, so far as the undersigned know or believe.

GUSTAV SATTER, WILLIAM MASON,
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U. C. HILL, GEO. W. MORGAN,
WM. A. KING, CARL BERGMANN,
GEO. F. BRISTOW, HENRY C. TIMM,
And many others."

Each instrument warranted for the term of five years. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York.

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For churches, chapels, schools and drawing-rooms.
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This magnificent instrument, (patented in the United States May 3, 1859,) which the brilliant performances of THALBERG, VILANOVA, Mdlle. WELLIS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both continents—GOTTSCHALK, LISZT, ROSSINI, MEYERBEER, &c., &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism, as well as for the fullness and power of its tones, and the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tune in all climates. Prices at the depot: $45, $50, $100, $160, $185, $235, $260, $300, $340, $400. A descriptive circular sent to any address, on application to

BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
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GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
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C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.

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MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

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BY

GEO. C. DOBSON, the most skillful teacher of this popular instrument in the world. Mr. Dobson will guarantee to make the pupil a professional player in one quarter of lessons, $8. Each pupil taught separately at his own residence, in New-York or Brooklyn. All pupils sending their address to Mr. Dobson will be punctually attended to. Address, as above, G. C. DOBSON, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

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PIANOS

Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.

Warerooms Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Overstrung Pianos,
No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.

LINDEMAN & SONS, NO. 636 BROADWAY, who have been established for twenty-five years as manufacturers, take pleasure in offering their new scale, overstrung, full iron-framed PIANOS, which combine beauty with equality, power of tone and elasticity of touch. These Pianos are highly recommended by the following eminent artists: Gustav Satter, Carl Anschutz, John N. Pattison, Max Maretzek, W. G. Dietrich, John Suckert, Gustav J. Stoeckel.

NEW MUSIC.—"O, IF I WERE A LITTLE BIRD," "Though I am a little Maiden or God so good to me," as sung by little Martha Davies; and "The Scientific Frog," as sung by Master Alonzo Tremaine, of the Tremaine Family. "Bonnie, Bonnie Belle" and "Johnny's so Bashful." 25 cents each, mailed free. Just published by HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE ORGANS.—New and second-hand, for sale or to rent at great bargains. Melodeons as low as $30; Pianos $75. Monthly payments received for either. Rent allowed if purchased. HORACE WATERS, Agent No. 333 Broadway.

BEST AND CHEAPEST PIANOS AND MELODEONS, at the warerooms in the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av. T. H. CHAMBERS.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN, WITH $6,000 capital, to take an interest in J. A. Crandall's Patent Spring Rocking Horse, Patent Perambulator, Combined Gig and Patent Sleigh. Also, to go into the manufacture of goods in the same line of business. Sales can be pushed to two hundred thousand or confined to a limited amount. Best of references given and required. Address, for one month, J. A. CRANDALL, No. 467 Hudson-st., New-York, or can be seen on Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, at 8 o'clock P. M. None but principals treated with.

A CHANCE FOR BUSINESS.—THE PROPRIEtors of a good Hardware Store well located in Illinois, wishing to retire from the business, will sell their stock in trade, together with the good will of the concern. To any who wish to avail themselves of a good business already established (12 years) this is a rare opportunity. None need apply who cannot pay $5,000 down. For further particulars, address J. H. M., Post Office Box No. 173, till Sept. 1st.

TO PRINCIPALS, &c.—FOR SALE, THE REAL estate, furniture, apparatus, good-will, and the entire establishment of one of the most desirable and lucrative Family Boarding Schools for boys, in this State, within an hour's ride of the City. It was never more flourishing; income over $6,000, expenses small; a very rare opportunity. Best of reasons for selling. Address, confidentially, PRINCIPAL, Box No. 4,209 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-RATE RESTAURANT AND drinking saloon in the vicinity of Wall-st., in William-st. None but cash customers need address O. P. H., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, No. 376 Grand-st., N. Y., and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of Teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $8; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $25; platina, $30; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver and tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.

VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, has removed to No. 50 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

DONKEY FOR SALE—TOGETHER WITH A good wagon, cart, and two sets of harness; he is perfectly gentle to drive or under the saddle, and is just suited for a family of children, having always been used for that purpose. Apply at BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO.'S, No. 227 Washington-st.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS AND HORSES FOR SALE.—The large stock of the Kings County Carriage Manufactory and Stables, comprising over 200 new and second-hand wagons and carriages, and 50 horses and harness, to be sold off cheap, at No. 184 Fulton-av. and No. 10 Nevins-st., Brooklyn.

WAGONS AND CARRIAGES WANTED—In exchange for good western land. CHICKERING & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., New-York, real estate and general agents.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A ROLL OF MANUSCRIPT, ON TUESDAY night, upon leaving the stage on Broadway, corner of Wall-st. I left said roll on the seat. It contains various articles of composition, with my name attached. The finder will please hand them to the care of the *New-York Times*, and receive a liberal reward.

H. W. R. JACKSON.

LOST.—ON THE 17TH INST., IN 6TH-AV., NEAR 10th-st., BANK BOOK No. 42,743, of the Greenwich Savings Bank. The finder will please leave it at the Bank.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

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STATIONERS AND STEAM PRINTERS,
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See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope, new satin tie for cards, &c., No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

AUCTION SALES.

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WORKS OF ART,
Rich China, Silver Ware, Paintings,
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On MONDAY, Aug. 27, at 10½ o'clock,
At No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av.

The entire elegant furniture of the house, comprising a very large and valuable assortment of rich rosewood parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, among which are three full suites of rich rosewood parlor furniture, in brocade; elegant bronzes, marble groups, paintings, &c., &c. They will be peremptorily sold, rain or shine.

P. R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Aug. 28, 1860, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 258 West 23d-st., by order of the executors of the estate of the late John Walton, deceased—the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting, in part, of rosewood sofas, chairs, and Voltaire chairs in plush and brocatelle; card and centre tables, with marble tops; pier-glasses, lace and brocatelle curtains, chandeliers, extension table, richly carved French bedsteads, dressing-bureaus, washstands, hair mattresses, feather beds, pillows, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets. China, glass and silver ware, &c. Catalogues at the office of the auctioneer, No. 10 Pine-st.

MORTIMER GRIFFIN & Co., Auctioneers.

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
On THIS DAY, (Monday.)
At the residence of Judge Oliver Chapman,
No. 48 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Sale commencing at 10½ o'clock.
Viz.:

Superb rosewood 7-octave piano-forte; elegant drawing-room suites; rosewood chamber furniture—style, Louis XIV.; statuary, bronze, oil paintings, solid oak dining-room furniture, china, glass and silver ware.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) AUG. 27, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st., near Wall:

Shares.		Shares.	
20 Bk. of Commerce	$100	5 Commercial Ins.	$100
20 Union Bank	50	50 Marine Bank	50
10 Home Insurance	100	20 East River Bank	25
10 Gallatin Insurance	50	50 Kings Co. Insurance	20
10 Resolute Insurance	100	25 National Insurance	37½
20 Great Western Ins.	100	60 N. Y. C. Stage Co.	25
20 Eagle Insurance	40	20 Grocers' Insurance	50
50 Chicago & N. W. R.	100	5 American Ex. Ins.	$100
20 Mer. M. Insurance	100	40 Washington Ins. Co.	50
20 Jersey City Ins.	50	10 Wash. M. Ins. Co.	100
20 Columbian Mer. Ins.	100	100 Fireman's T. I. Co.	17

$2,000 Virginia 6 ℔ cent. Bonds.
2,500 La Crosse and Milwaukee Farm Mortgage 8 ℔ Cent. Bonds.
5,000 Sciota and Hocking Valley Railroad 7 ℔ Ct. Bds.
5,000 Ohio and Miss. R. 2d Mtg. 7 ℔ Ct. Bonds.
1,000 North Carolina State 6 ℔ Cent. Bonds.

Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Aug. 30. Regular Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or at the Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY EZRA LUDLOW, JR.—ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—The contents of the Truss and Bandage Institute, No. 4 Ann-st., the property of the late Dr. Henry L. Parsons, deceased, will be sold at public auction on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 29, 1860, at No. 4 Ann-st., at 12 o'clock M.

The stock consists of a complete assortment of all kinds of trusses, bandages, abdominal belts, elastic stockings, &c., &c., together with the tools and implements belonging to the business, and the store fixtures, signs, cases, &c., &c. The purchaser may have a lease of the store up to May 1, 1862, by giving proper and sufficient security. Terms cash.

RALPH GLOVER,
Administrator of estate of H. L. Parsons, deceased.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, AUG. 28, AT 1 1-2 O'CLOCK P. M., at No. 80 Hampden-st., between Hansom-place and Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, furniture in good order, rosewood piano, mahogany, walnut and iron bedsteads, bureaus, chairs, mattresses, feather beds, mahogany tables, extension do., glass ware, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil cloths and matting, with kitchen furniture.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.—J. S. H. BARTLETT will sell, on TUESDAY, Aug. 28, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st. Large assortment of all kinds white granite, common and dipped ware, in lots for City and country Trade. Goods well packed for shipping.

AUCTION SALE OF WET AND DAMAGED Dry Goods, in lots to suit purchasers, THIS DAY (Monday) Aug. 27, at No. 54 Catherine-st. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A FRONT PARLOR AND TWO BED rooms adjoining, either on the second or third floors, may be obtained in the modern stone house, No. 42 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Rooms handsomely furnished.

BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF rooms for a gentleman and wife, and one suitable for a single gentleman, can be procured at No. 44 (new No. 54) West 23d-st.

BOARD.—A LADY ENGAGED IN BUSINESS wishes board in Brooklyn, near one of the ferries; terms about $5; would prefer Clinton, State or Henry sts. Address M., Box No. 3,887 New-York Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY having a large and handsomely furnished room on the second floor, would rent it to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. No. 386 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, between Bond and Nevins-sts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE BEDroom and parlor, very pleasantly located, and nicely furnished, for a gentleman and wife, convenient to the ferries and cars. Address A. M., Box No. 102 *Times* Office. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN, WITHIN A FEW minutes' walk of Wall-st. or Fulton Ferry. Pleasant rooms in third story; also, a handsome suite of rooms, unfurnished, on first floor. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References required.

A SMALL ENGLISH FAMILY HAVING a large front room to spare in their new and pleasantly-situated house in Bedford-av., 6th door northwest from Myrtle-av., wishes to let the same, with partial board, to two single gentlemen. Terms will be moderate. The family are musical, and also speak German. Location within a block of two lines of cars from Fulton Ferry.

A SUITE OF ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, also single rooms, with or without private table, at No. 49 Lafayette-place. Gentlemen or families now in the country, desiring to secure the best of home comforts, may address, previous to Sept. 4, W. C., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A WELL-FURNISHED PARLOR AND bedroom on second floor, with board for a gentleman and wife; location must be near Fulton or Wall-st. ferry; references given and required. Address R. M. B., Box No. 22 New-York Post-office.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—IN A FIRST-class house, No. 230 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., a large front room on 2d floor, with large closet. Family small. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE HUDSON.—A family of the first respectability, desiring to remain in the country during September, can have excellent second floor rooms and board by applying at Greenburg House, Dobbs' Ferry.

NEWPORT.—ONE OR TWO FAMILIES OR A number of single persons, intending to pass the Summer months in Newport, R. I., can find good accommodations at Mrs. S. M. CLARK'S, No. 10 Broad-st.

COUNTRY BOARD AT TARRYTOWN.—Four or five persons can find first-class board, with a fine view of the Hudson, by applying to E. K. MOTT, Tarrytown, Westchester County.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MANSION HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER, SHREWSBURY, N. J.—Messrs. REED & FRY, beg to inform their friends and the public that they have reopened the above house for the season. The proprietors have spared no expense in redecorating the house, which will be found a most comfortable hotel for families during the Summer. Bathing, fishing, shooting, &c., &c. Easy of access by boats and railroad from foot of Robinson-st. Trains three times per day, after 1st July, per Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company.

WHITE HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER, SHREWSBURY, N. J.—This house, on Shrewsbury River, fronting the sea, has been entirely refurnished, and offers to families a quiet sea-side home for the Summer months. Access three times a day, by steamers LONG BRANCH, HIGHLAND LIGHT, ALICE PRICE, and TAMINEND, from foot of Robinson-st. Shooting, fishing, crabbing, and sailing, unexceled. Safe bathing for ladies and children.

THAYER & NONES, Proprietors.

WHEREAS IT HAS BEEN MALICIOUSLY reported, by interested parties, that the Ocean House will be closed on the 3d of September, we beg to inform the public that the report is entirely without foundation, and that the Ocean House will not be closed earlier than the 15th of September, or if the weather is very favorable, the 29th of September.

KERNER & BIRCH,
AUGUST 24, 1860. Ocean House, Newport, R. I.

STRAWBERRY FARMS, NEAR RED BANK, MONMOUTH COUNTY, N. J.—At this delightful Summer resort, pleasant suites of rooms for families may be had from Aug. 25. Terms moderate. Apply to J. WARREN, as above, or to Mr. MILLS, No. 678 Broadway. Boats to Port Monmouth from Robinson-st. Pier, N. R., daily, at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. Thence by rail and stage.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND.—SPLENDID bathing, boating, fishing, &c.—Through tickets can be procured at the Long Island Railroad depot, South Ferry. Trains leave at 10 A. M. and 3½ P. M.

SAMMIS & DOMINY, Proprietors.

HOTELS.

MURRAY HILL HOUSE—CORNER OF 6TH-av. and 40th-st. The above house is now in complete repair for Fall and Winter business. Families and single persons returning from the country will do well by making this their first call before engaging board.

JOHN R. BOSTWICK, Proprietor.

FURNITURE.

A BEDROOM SUITE OF ENAMELED furniture for $25, warranted. Also solid Chestnut Chamber Suites, plain and ornamental, at FARRINGTON'S warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Paillasses.

WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stable and coach-house; gardener's lodge, porter's lodge, (at entrance;) carpenter's shop, tool-house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, for a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. For particulars, address Box No. 2,134 Post-office, with real name. The place may be had by the 1st of July.

FOR SALE—LOCATIONS FOR COUNTRY RESIdences in the county of Westchester, about four miles from the Central Park, *via* the "Central Park Bridge," at the site of Macomb's Dam, Harlem River, and about ¾ of a mile north of the High Bridge, in quantities to suit purchasers, from 3 to 20 acres, and in value from $1,000 to $3,000 per acre, in a neighborhood already established as one of the best in the vicinity of New-York, which will secure it against nuisances. Also, in said county, by the same proprietor, 17 miles from the Central Park, parcels varying in size from 10 to 50 acres, and in value from $200 to $400 per acre; neighborhood and surroundings as above described. Information can be had by applying to Andrew Findlay, No 349 Pearl-st., or of the proprietor, LEWIS G. MORRIS, Mount Fordham, Westchester County, and at either place maps may be seen and appointments made to view the premises. None of the above property will be sold unless the party purchasing intends to build for occupation. Terms easy.

FOR SALE.—250 ACRES OF LAND WITHIN 56 miles of the City, in one of the most beautiful and healthy regions of the State of New-York, combining a landscape of rare beauty, diversified with mountain, valley, lake and forest. Abundance of fruit, fine fishing, good, commodious farm house, barn and stabling. About one-half the land is arable, suited to grass or grain. For terms address S. CALDWELL, Bellvale, Orange County, New-York, or on the premises, Greenwood-Lake, in the vicinity; or refer to

J. S. CALDWELL, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN HUDSON CITY, N. J.—A beautiful gothic dwelling, two-story, basement and attic, filled in with brick, built in the best manner, hot and cold water, bath, and all modern improvements; beautiful view of New-York City and Bay; house is 25x40; lot, 50x200 feet; horse cars pass the door every seven minutes to Hoboken and Jersey City Ferries; will be sold cheap. Apply to G. GEDNEY, No. 66 Duane-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFULly situated plot of land, containing 170 acres; 25 of timber, with dwelling, &c., at Scarsdale, Westchester County, 20 miles from New-York; the land fertile, and well watered, and desirable for a rural home; near the depot. Apply to HAMMOND & ROMAINE, Broadway, dear 46th-st., or No. 10 Pine-st., Room No. 11, between 1 and 2 P. M.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, one-third of a mile from the depot. Good building; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE—In the vicinity of Rahway, N. J., 20 miles from the City by steamboat, or one hour by railroad. Good house and outbuildings, with 90 acres of land. For particulars, inquire of

HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Rye, near Port Chester. Plenty of shade, fruit and spring water; one hour's ride from the City. Price low. Address EDWARD F. RILE, Port Chester, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE, THE BEAUTIFUL and valuable property located on Fulton and Classon avs., extending through to Lefferts-st., being one of the most attractive and desirable residences in the vicinity of New-York or Brooklyn, and presenting great inducements to any gentleman in search of such advantages. The place comprises about 26 ordinary full-sized lots, beautifully wooded and laid out, with a large and elegant house in superb order, with stable and every accommodation on the premises, and the whole surrounded by stone wall, built in the most thorough manner. For further information and permission to view the property, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—Must be sold to close a concern. Two three-story brick houses and lots in Fulton-st., Brooklyn; the corner is a first-rate stand for any business; has been a family grocery the last six years; a large part of the amount can remain for five years. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands, corner of Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY IN BROOKLYN.—The wharf known as "Mitchill's Wharf," situated between Jay and Adams streets; front on East River, 432 feet; on John-st., 413 feet; on Adams-st., 201 feet, and on Jay-st. 270 feet, together with sheds and buildings. For further particulars, apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—NO. 15 WEST 34TH-ST., LOT 25x123 feet 6 inches; house 25x65 feet; 4 stories, basement and under cellar, finished in the best manner, rosewood doors and black walnut trim in parlor story; also black walnut stairs from basement up, &c., &c.; stable and carriage-house on the rear to accommodate four horses. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURnished or unfurnished, No. 101 President-street, Brooklyn. If desirable the family now occupying the house would remain as boarders. Apply to DAVID HALL, No. 81 Pine-st., New-York, or on the premises at any hour during the day, when it can be seen.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ALL DESCRIPtions of real estate in City and country, including a choice selection of farms, building sites and country residences, with fine river views; locations healthy, and accessible to New-York by railroad and steamboats.

S. SEYMOUR, No. 30 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house, in 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in a very desirable location. For particulars, apply to H. S. MOORE, office 6th-av. Railroad Company, near the premises.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE AND IMPROVING piece of property down town, paying interest at 14 per cent. Will be sold low to close the concern. Apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st.

TO LET.

TO LET WITH STEAM POWER—THE whole of or rooms in the handsome substantial building now being erected on the corner of Bank and West sts., being 152 feet on West and 60 feet on Bank sts., and four stories high. Also, (possession immediately,) a room 30x100 feet in the building adjoining, with power. Apply to GUILIAN HOOK, No. 17 Park-place, or M. F. SCHUREMAN, on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A brown-stone front house, high stoop, with all the modern improvements, opposite the inclosed grounds of the Blind Asylum, which is one of the most delightful locations in the City. Rent low. Furniture nearly new. Apply to E. WAUZBY, No. 189 Broadway, for tickets of admission, from 12 to 2 P. M.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH-BASEMENT in 40th-st., near 7th-av., has all modern improvements and gas-fixtures. Rent $600. Apply to B. BRADLEY, 1,214 Broadway, or DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 8 Pine-st.

TO LET CHEAP—THE SPLENDID SECOND floor of the new stone front house No. 255 9th-av., near 27th-st., containing six rooms in good order, pantries, drawers, gas fixtures, &c. Bill up, and no rent to 1st September. Possession at once.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE BASEMENT room No. 561 and 563 Broadway, 50x130 feet, with entrance way from Prince-st.; a kitchen attached, suitable for a first-class Restaurant. Inquire of J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Pacific Bank.

TO LET OR LEASE—A COMMODIOUS VILla, on East River, opposite Central Park, with three acres land, and garden; a delightful retreat. Rent $600. Convenient to cars.

J. J. SMITH & CO., No. 760 3d-av.

TO LET—THE THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS of factory Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., size 46x100; rent low, and well lighted. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, No. 72 East 26th-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

TO LET—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED MILLINERY, second floor, No. 162½ 3d-av.; good entry. Rent low. Apply at No. 158 3d-av.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER, at low rates, by

JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

ANY ONE DESIROUS OF LEASING TO A responsible tenant a first-class high-stoop house, 25 feet front, between 14th and 25th sts., and between 5th and 6th avs., rent about $1,500, (possession wanted in October,) will address GEO. A DAVIS, No. 260 Canal-st.

A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED in the country. Must not be more than 100 miles from New-York. Address Post-office Box No. 3,931.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO SMALL UNFURNISHed rooms, in a pleasant part of the City. Address immediately, C. D., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN 39TH-ST., near 4th-av.; the house is first-class, with all the conveniences for house-keeping; part of rent taken in board, by a gentleman and wife, if agreeable. Address X., Madison-square Post-office.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS AND A FRONT basement suitable for an office at No. 21 St. Marks-place, 8th-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of
SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON,
REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON,
BAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON,
OVAL, HALF-OVAL and HALF-ROUND IRON,
ANGLE AND T IRONS, WROUGHT-IRON BEAMS,
HORSE-SHOE IRON—PERU, "BBH," and STITTS,
HORSE-NAIL RODS—TVF, XLT and N BRANDS,
PLOW/SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS.

A. A. THOMPSON & CO., NO. 215 WATER-st., New-York, Importers and dealers in Tin Plates, Roofing Plates, Sheet Iron, Zinc, Copper Wire, Block Tin, Spelter, Lead, &c., Tinners' Tools and Machines, which they offer for sale at the lowest market prices.

COCKROACHES AND WATER-BUGS, moths, bed-bugs, fleas, and all insects, destroyed surely by the ROMO. No poison. Price 25 cents; five for $1. M. W. SHELLY, Agent, No. 68 Barclay-st.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c. Bill on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF "THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK."—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until THURSDAY, Sept. 13, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of "The Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," authorized by chap. 372, of the laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Aug. 9, 1860, for increasing the supply of Croton Water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1883.

The Proposals will state the amount of Stock desired and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain, for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the Stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, Aug. 14, 1860.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD CO., WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 1860.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Bonds of this Company, maturing Sept. 1; also, the interest coupons due at the same time, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the People's Bank, New-York, or at this office.
R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE STEPHENSON SILVER MINING COMPANY,
No. 34 Pine-st., New-York, Aug. 18, 1860.
NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Stephenson Silver Mining Company will be held at their office, No. 34 Pine-st., Room No. 9, on MONDAY, the 10th day of September next. By order of the Board of Directors.
J. W. HAYES, Secretary.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due Sept. 1 upon the Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date, at the office, No. 191 Fulton-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS

DIVIDEND
SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital	$500,000
Surplus, Aug. 1, 1860	133,584
Total	$633,584
Liabilities	$6,400

The Directors have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual cash dividend of 4½ ⅌ cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on demand; and also a "DIVIDEND TO POLICY-HOLDERS," of 27 ⅌ cent. on the earned premium of all "Participating Policies," (according to terms of agreement,) for which scrip will be issued on 1st October next.
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
T. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD.—This Company will pay a semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on and after the 20th day of August inst. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, by H. A. OAKLEY, Esq., Transfer Agent. In Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank. In Utica, at the Oneida Bank. In Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse. All others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days, will be paid at the Treasurers' office only.
L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
OSWEGO, Aug. 14, 1860.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made at the City of Albany, on the 31st day of July, 1860, the undersigned, receiver, &c., on THURSDAY, the thirtieth (30th) day of August, 1860, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, will sell at public auction, and upon the premises in the City of Albany, all the right, title and interest which the late firm of W. & J. Treadwell, Perry & Norton, or any of the said firm had, or which the undersigned, as receiver, &c., has, in and to the premises in said city, known as the Eagle Furnace, situated in Beaver, Hudson and Daniels streets, and which was occupied by said firm in their business, together with certain adjoining property leased by said firm, and occupied by them in connection with said Furnace, with the shops and buildings on said premises, and the boilers, steam engines and shafting, cupolas, machinery and fixtures therein, and the tools and implements connected therewith, and upon said premises, and used therein, in the manufacture of stoves by said late firm; the whole forming a complete establishment for the manufacture of stoves: to be sold in one parcel for cash, subject to the mortgage incumbrances on the real estate.

The undersigned will also sell at the same time and place, in pursuance of said order, and for cash, a lot of coal and iron, on hand in said Eagle furnace, and the horses, carts, harness, stable furniture, office furniture, and other property in use at said Eagle Furnace, now in his hands as receiver.

The undersigned, at the same time and place, in pursuance of the said order, will also sell all the patterns and flasks used in the said business by said late firm, and now in his hands as receiver, the same to be sold in one lot, without division.

The undersigned, at the same time and place, and in pursuance of the said order, will also sell in lots and parcels, a very large and extensive assortment of the stoves manufactured by the said late firm, now in his hands, as receiver, comprising, among others, The Economist, The Independent, The Western Oak, The West Wind, The Governor, and The Star of the North, (oval and round,) together with parlor stoves, hollow-ware, stove furniture, &c.

Catalogues may be had at the time and place of sale, or a few days previously, on application to the undersigned.

The terms of sale for the stoves, stove furniture, hollow-ware, &c., are as follows: For purchases not exceeding $500, cash; for purchases exceeding $500, and not exceeding $3,000, six months' credit, secured by notes payable at Bank in Albany, with one or more satisfactory indorser or indorsers; for purchases exceeding $3,000, and not exceeding $10,000, a credit of six, nine, and twelve months, with interest after six months, secured in like manner; for purchases exceeding $10,000, a credit of six, nine, twelve, fifteen, and eighteen months, with interest after six months, secured in like manner. Dated Albany, N. Y., Aug. 4, 1860.
JAMES C. COOK,
Receiver of the effects of the late firm of W. & J. Treadwell, Perry & Norton, Albany.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING claims against the late firm of Kolff & Persuhn, of the City of New York, are hereby notified to present their respective claims, with their vouchers, to the Assignee at the office of the subscriber, on or before the 15th of September next; and that a dividend of the assets of the said firm will be made by the Assignee, on the 15th of the same month, at the same place.
CHARLES M. DA COSTA,
Attorney for the Assignee, No. 51 Exchange-place.

NOTICE.—MR. WILLIAM H. SWAN IS DULY AUthorized to sign our firm by procuration.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM Y. FRENCH, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 553 Grand-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September, next.—Dated NEW-YORK, the 5th day of March, 1860.
JANE R. FRENCH, Administratrix.
m5-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BEBEE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Leander Ross, No. 84 Pearl-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 18, 1860.
LEANDER ROSS, Executor,
JANE BEEBE, Executrix.
20f-law6mM*

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—THE COMmissioners under the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed April 16, 1858, "for removing obstructions from Harlem River, and for building a free bridge over the same," will receive sealed proposals for the construction of the approaches to the bridge until Monday, the 3d of September next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Richard F. Carman, No. 1,254 Broadway.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of John C. Campbell, No. 146 Broadway, Room No. 6, where blank propositions will be furnished to contractors. All propositions must be filled out in accordance with the blanks furnished, inclosed in a sealed envelope, and directed to "Lewis G. Morris, Chairman."

Propositions must be accompanied with the written consent of two responsible parties to sign a bond for $2,000, for the faithful performance of the contract, if awarded to the proposer.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject all propositions they may think are not for the interests of New-York and Westchester Counties to accept.
L. G. MORRIS, Chairman.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1860.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

USE MITCHELL'S SILVER OIL
ON YOUR SEWING MACHINE.
Price 25 cents per bottle.
CABLE & STRONG, Agents, No. 159 Water-st., N. Y.

CAMPHENE OIL AND PAINT CO. ARE now prepared to furnish Oil, superior in its quality to camphene. F. PAGE. W. VAN WYCK, 103 Fulton-st.

MEDICAL.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES," direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps; sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain, Diplome de Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Sallemance, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the *cause or disqualifications* for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery.—TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaivia and cubebs. TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Small cases	$3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small	9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium	27

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays, till 2.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
NEW TREATMENT.
We call the especial attention of Invalids and professional readers to the only reliable work on Spermatorrhœa, &c., published. "Dr. HAMMOND's book is worth every one's owning."—*New-York Home Journal.* His System of Treatment clearly demonstrates that all affections of the Seminal, Nervous, Sexual and Urinary Organs can be treated with entire success, SAFELY and PROMPTLY, by mild and efficient means, without loss of time; being based upon strictly scientific principles, which renders failure impossible. Price $1, mailed free; small edition, 50 cents. Author's address, No. 658 Broadway, first floor, up stairs, New-York; from 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening. Consultation en Français.
ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.
LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.
GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway.

A NEW DISCOVERY!!
For the retention and radical cure of HERNIA or RUPTURE, &c., "WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS and SUPPORTER," A GREAT IMPROVEMENT—CLEAN, LIGHT and PERFECTLY SURE TO HOLD. FEMALE SUPPORTERS on the same principle, applied at No. 25 Bond-st., New-York. Descriptive pamphlets gratis. LADIES' DEPARTMENT attended by a lady.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!—For diseases of the Bladder, Kidney, Gravel, Dropsy, &c., &c.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate Diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Nervous and Debilitated sufferers.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Loss of Memory, Loss of Power, Dimness of Vision, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves and Universal Lassitude of the muscular system.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all distressing ailments—Obstructions, Irregularities, Excess in married life, or early indiscretions, &c., and all diseases of the sexual organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause they may have originated, and no matter of how long standing.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is pleasant in its taste and odor, and immediate in action. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5 delivered to any address.
Depot No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia.
D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 13 Park-row,
Agents for New-York.

PARIS AND LONDON PRIVATE AND VEnereal Hospital Practice, by M. LARMONT, Physician, Surgeon, Author, &c., No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, N. Y., from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and 7 to 9 THURSDAY EVENINGS, Saturdays and Sundays excepted. As those suffering with nervous debility, urinary deposits, involuntary loss of semen nights, with the urine, or at stool, impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, strictures, gleet, gonorrhœa, syphilis, primary and constitutional &c., may not be aware of the fact, he informs them that his connections with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, never failing to cure the oldest and most severe cases, permanently, in the shortest possible time. The offices are divided into eight rooms, so that patients do not meet. Those living at a distance can be cured at home, through the Express and Post-office, as the medicines do not cause sickness. His book is $1.

DR. R. CORBETT, OWING TO THE EXtension of Chambers-st., has removed from his old office, at No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the fullest confidence on all diseases of a private character. Thirty years in his present specialty enables him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and seminal weakness treated after the most approved method. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University (Medical College) and College of Surgeons, London. To avoid mistakes, observe well the name and number. No charge unless perfectly cured. Hours, 8½ A. M. to 8½ P. M.

HOW TO CURE SECRET DISEASES.—
HOW TO CURE FEMALE COMPLAINTS.
HOW TO CURE ORGANIC WEAKNESS.
HOW TO CURE NERVOUS DISEASES, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND URINARY ORGANS.
See PATIENT'S GUIDE, containing advice and mode of cure, with
PLEASANT REMEDIES.
At little cost and no exposure.
Price 10 cents.
Sold by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., or mailed free on receipt of 4 postage stamps. Address Box No. 1,028 Philadelphia Post-office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE FRIEND. Price $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

GARDINER'S RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIA COMPOUND.—A permanent cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, has long been sought for, and it is only now that a medicine has been discovered which is highly prized by those persons who have used it. It is also beneficial to Scrofula and Salt Rheum. This magic exterminator is "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound." At wholesale by MACY & JENKINS, No. 67 Liberty-st., New York; for sale by MILHAU & SON, No. 183 Broadway, and apothecaries generally.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

DR. WARD'S BALM OF GILEAD—THE sovereign cure and sheet-anchor of hope in general debility, impotence, and those sad disorders of body and mind, occasioned by early indiscreet practices, causing nervousness, headache, weakness of the back and limbs, failure of memory, dejection, aversion to society, eyes sunk and lustreless, departure of youthful appearance and vigor. Prepared and sold by Dr. WARD, office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases; 29 years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures; all who suffer from the maltreatment of medical pretenders, may rely on receiving honorable treatment. Dr. J. is a legally qualified physician and surgeon. Charges moderate.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR.—The greatest periodical remedy yet discovered, infallible for the removal of all obstructions and irregularities. Office No. 483 Broadway, up stairs, where ladies may consult Dr. WARD in confidence, daily, till 10 P. M.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 2 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

PROPERTY HOLDERS ON 52D-ST., FROM 9th-av. to North River, are notified to attend an adjourned meeting to be held at the Hudson Shades, 52d-st. and 12th-av., on TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 28, at 8 o'clock, in relation to the fraudulent manner in which the work is being done in the paving of said street. All others interested are invited to attend.
A. H. VAN PELT, Chairman.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB meets on MONDAY, Aug. 27, at the rooms of the Institute, in the Cooper Building, at noon. Subjects—*Barns Struck by Lightning, and a Preventive; Small Fruits; Corn and Potatoes.* Ladies and strangers always especially welcome. Admission always free to all.
H. MEIGS, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.
TOUCHING AT ST. JOHNS, N. F.
Carrying the British Mail and Government Dispatches.

The Steamers comprising this Line have been approved by the Admiralty, and are the
NEW IRON SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS

CONNAUGHT	4,400 tons burthen.
LEINSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
MUNSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
ULSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
PARANA	4,400 tons burthen.

The next departures will be the
PARANA, Capt. HEENAN, TUESDAY, Aug. 28, from Boston.
CONNAUGHT, Capt. LEITCH, TUESDAY, Sept. 11, from New-York.

Rates of passage to any part of Ireland, on a Railway, and to the principal cities of England and Scotland:
First Class, $100, $90, and $75, according to stateroom accommodations. Third Class, $30, including cooked provisions.
And to St. Johns, N. F.: First Class, $35. Third Class, $20.
Children under 12 years half price; under one year free. Third Class passengers are required to furnish beds and tins.
Persons taking passage from New-York for the steamers sailing from Boston, will receive free passage from New-York to Boston.
The steamers of this Company have been constructed with the greatest care as regards safety and comfort, combined with model and propelling power, and are built with water-tight compartments. They are confidently expected to surpass, in speed and rough weather qualities, any vessels ever built, and are replete with elegancies and conveniences.
An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. Persons wishing to send for their friends, can obtain return tickets at low rates.
For freight or passage, apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

THE CUNARD LINE.
STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
ETNA, Capt. ANDERSON.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. HOCKLEY.
JURA, Capt. MOODIE. KEDAR, Capt. T. COOK.
PALESTINE, Capt. T. SMALL.
MELITA, Capt. ENGLANDS.
And other magnificent and powerful steamers.
Will sail from New-York to Liverpool every alternate THURSDAY, calling at Queenstown to land passengers and dispatches.

ETNA	Thursday, 30th August.
JURA	Thursday, 13th Sept.
MELITA	Thursday, 27th Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO QUEENSTOWN OR LIVERPOOL.

Cabin	$75
Steerage	30

Steerage return tickets, available for six months, from Liverpool or Cork, $60.
Persons wishing to send for their friends, can obtain Certificates of Passage in the Steerage at the following rates:

From Liverpool to New-York	$40
From Cork to New-York	30

An experienced surgeon on board.
For steerage passage, apply to
GOODEVE, ARKELL & ELLIOTT,
No. 153 Broadway.
For freight and cabin passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
On SATURDAY Sept. 15th.
The United States Mail Steamship
FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will sail from pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Sept. 15th, at noon.
This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, enclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail Oct. 13th.

DAILY LINE FOR
CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA
SANFORD LINE STEAMSHIPS,
From Pier No. 14 North River.
At 5 o'clock P. M., Sunday excepted.
Steamers BOSTON,
DELAWARE
and KENNEBEC.
Goods forwarded South and West free of Commission.
THROUGH IN TWENTY HOURS.
FREDERICK PERKINS, Agent.

STEAMER OF SEPT. 8.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP
VANDERBILT,
Capt. P. E. LEFEVRE,
Will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, New-York, at noon on SATURDAY, Sept. 8, with mails, passengers and specie for England and France.
PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$120	Second Cabin	$60
Third Cabin, to Havre	35	To Southampton	30

D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.
The steamship ILLINOIS sails Sept. 22.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 8.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, Aug. 15.
EUROPA, Moodie, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 23.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, Aug. 29.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, Sept. 5.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York Wednesday, Sept. 12.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, jewelry, specie, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPPSCOTT,	EMERALD ISLE,	ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT,	MIDDLESEX,	VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS,	CONSTELLATION,	JNO. J. BOYD,
WEST POINT,	SWITZERLAND,	PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER,	SHAMROCK,	CAMBRIA.

Making, together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.
T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. Send or call for circular. Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application. If by letter inclose a postage stamp, to
TAPPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and Southside Railroads for LYNCHBURG, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.
Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., calling at Old Point Comfort, to land passengers.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents, and to Richmond, 9 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10.
Excursion tickets to Norfolk and back, $13; to Petersburg or Richmond, $15.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANDEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 1, at 12 o'clock, M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. WM. C. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 30, at 4 P. M.
Passage to Savannah, with accommodations unequaled, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $29 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50, including carriage fare in Savannah.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.
The R. R. CUYLER succeeds on Saturday, Sept. 1.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 29th inst.
A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the PERSIA, from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board.
The AFRICA will sail 12th September.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Steamer PARANA will sail from Boston for Galway on TUESDAY, 28th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. A steam-tug will take passengers on board from Battery wharf at 8 o'clock.

ASTROLOGY

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Mme. PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction; she feels confident she has no equal; she tells the name of future wife or husband—also, that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call, at 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

MADAME LA MARS, TEACHER OF ASTRONOMY and Astrology, is at No. 188 Varick-st. This mysterious lady is a wonder to the community; her predictions are true; on all events of life, she is in possession of magic charms for love and good luck and prosperity.

STEAMBOATS.

RETURN TRAVEL FROM SARATOGA.
The People's Line Steamers,
NEW WORLD,
AND
ISAAC NEWTON,
until further notice,
POSITIVELY EVERY NIGHT
will await, at Albany, the arrival of the train which leaves Saratoga at 6.20 P. M.,
NOTWITHSTANDING THE MISREPRESENTATIONS of those whose object it is to divert the travel by way of Troy.
All passengers, who may take said train, to meet our boats in Albany, and, arriving there at any time before 11 o'clock P. M., do not find them in waiting—I pledge myself to keep over night, and send free to New-York the next day.
J. W. HARCOURT,
Agent People's Line,
ALBANY, Aug. 24, 1860. Albany.

NO DUST. NO COAL GAS.
FOR MAMARONECK, NEW-ROCHELLE, CITY ISLAND, WHITESTONE AND THROGG'S NECK, (Zerega's Dock.)—Fare only 25 cents.—The swift steamer ISLAND CITY leaves James-slip every day at 4 P. M. No dust—no coal gas.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.
FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after July 2, 1860, the steamers FLUSHING and ENOCH DEAN will run daily, Sunday excepted, as follows:
LEAVE FLUSHING.
Flushing, 7:45, stopping at College Point.
Enoch Dean 9:00, stopping at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing, 1:00, stopping at College Point and 10th-st.
Enoch Dean 3:00, stopping at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing, 5:15, stopping at College Point and 10th-st.
RETURNING, LEAVE NEW-YORK FROM FULTON MARKET.
Flushing, 9.30, stopping at College Point and 10th-st.
Dean, 1:00, stopping at College Point.
Flushing, 4:00, stopping at College Point.
Dean, 5:00, stopping at College Point.
Flushing, 6:45, stopping at College Point.
Sunday Schools, Picnics and Excursion Parties taken at reduced rates, on application to the undersigned, at Fulton Wharf, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. daily.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

AUGUST, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PT. WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN, AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.
The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean House and Long Branch.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tues., Aug. 21, 7 A. M.	Tues., Aug. 21, 11 A. M.
Wed., Aug. 22, 7 A. M.	Wed., Aug. 22, 11 A. M.
Thurs., Aug. 23, 8 A. M.	Thurs., Aug. 23, 12 M.
Friday, Aug. 24, 9 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 24, 1 P. M.
Sat., Aug. 25, 9½ A. M.	Sat., Aug. 25, 9½ A. M.
Sat., Aug. 25, 2½ P. M.	Sund., Aug. 26, 3½ P. M.
Mond., Aug. 27, Red Bank	Mond., Aug. 27, 7 A. M.
only, 7½ A. M.	Mond., Aug. 27, 4 P. M.
Mond., Aug. 27, 12 M.	Tues., Aug. 28, 4½ P. M.
Tues., Aug. 28, 12½ P. M.	Wed., Aug. 29, 5 P. M.
Wed., Aug. 29, 1 P. M.	Thurs., Aug. 30, 2½ P. M.
Thurs., Aug. 30, 7 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 31, 3 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 31, 7½ A. M.	
Sat., Sept. 1, 3½ P. M.	

Fare 35 cents. Local River fare 10 cents.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL, CONnecting with stages to Lake Mahopac and Mohegan. The AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY DAY, at 8 A. M., landing and fare as follows: at Yonkers, Hastings and Dobb's Ferry. Fare to Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw and Grassy Point, 25 cents. Verplanck's and Peekskill, 40 cents. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos-st.) and 30th-st.

DAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, MILTON AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat ALIDA will leave Jay-st. Pier daily at 8:30 A. M., (touching at 30th-st.,) arriving at Poughkeepsie at 1 P. M., leaving Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M.; returning to the City at 6:30 P. M. Passengers for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, or any point West, can make sure connection at Poughkeepsie. Baggage transferred free. Fare 75 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE—FARE, 50 CENTS.—The steamer CATALINE, Capt. WM. A. VAIL, will leave Oliver-slip, East River, every day, at 12 o'clock noon, running in connection with the Housatonic Railroad. The steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with all the express trains.
GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT AND GREENPORT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt W. S. HAVENS, having elegant state-rooms and other accommodations, all new, will leave Pier No. 32, James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock.

FOR BRIGEPORT—DAILY LINE—THE steamer JOHN BROOKS will leave Peck-slip every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 1 P. M., arriving in Bridgeport in time for the cars of the Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroads. Fare, 50 cents. Freight taken. T. LOCKYER & CO., Agents, No. 113 South-st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 A. M., connecting at Albany with trains to Saratoga and the West. Seventy-five cents to West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, RED BANK, MIDDLETOWN, &c.—Direct *via* steamboat and railroad, at regular hours, and no detentions from low water. See advertisement in railroad column of this paper.

FARE TO YONKERS, 10 CENTS—HASTings and Dobbs' Ferry 20 cents; Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, 25 cents. Steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Christopher, EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer DANIEL DREW, from Jay-st., EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 7 A. M., connecting at Albany with trains for Saratoga and the West.

FERRY TO CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The NAUSHON will run daily through the season, leaving Amos-st. at 9½, 12½ and 3½; Spring-st. at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾; pier No. 4 North River, at 10, 1 and 4. Fare, with a return ticket, 25 cents.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE CITY OF HARTFORD or GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 P. M. Cabin fare $1 50, Deck $1.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—Steamer THOMAS POWELL, from foot of Jay-st., North River, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR PERTH AMBOY—LANDING AT CHELsea, Star Landing, Rossville, Woodbridge and Totten's Dock. The steamer THOMAS HUNT leaves the foot of Barclay-st., N. R., daily, at 3½ P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer METAMORA, at 4 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars, see bills.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from Pier No. 25 East River, at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for baths.

RAILROADS

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
On and after July 9, the steamboats TAMINEND and ALICE PRICE will leave Robinson-st. Wharf (north side) at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., connecting with cars at Port Monmouth. Returning, will leave Long Branch at 6½ A. M., 8½ A. M., and 7 P. M. The ALICE PRICE will make an extra trip EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 6 P. M., from foot of Robinson-st., meeting an extra train for Long Branch and other stations.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE TO ALBANY $2.—On and after Monday, June 25, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams' Bridge, and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M., and 8:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 2:30, 4 and 5 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 6.15, from White-st. depôt; for Croton Falls, from 26th-st. depôt, 8:45 A. M., stopping at Williams' Bridge and stations above: for Dover Plains, from 26th-st. depôt, 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations above—(this train runs to Millerton every Saturday evening;) for Albany, from 26th-st. depôt, 10:15 A. M., Express Mail train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north. Returning, will leave Williams' Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:40 and 9 A. M., and 1 P. M.; White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 6 and 7 A. M., 4:15 and 7 P. M.; Dover Plains, stopping at all stations north of Fordham, 6 A. M.; this train leaves Millerton every Monday morning at 5:25: Croton Falls, P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M., stopping at all stations north of White Plains.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assist. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Through Express trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping-car train at 9:20 P. M., (Sundays included;) Way trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News train, 3:20 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) and 8:45 and 10 10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:05 (Sundays included) and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—Summer arrangement for pleasure travel. Trains leave 26th-st. station as follows:
10:15 A. M.—Express for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Sharon Springs, Niagara Falls, Lake George, Lebanon Springs and Lake Mahopac, connecting at Albany with New-York Central Railroad for Sharon Springs, Niagara Falls, and all places West. Also, with trains for Saratoga and all points North.
8:15 A. M.—For Croton Falls, connecting at Golden's Bridge with stages for Lake Waccabuc, and at Croton Falls with Stages for Lake Mahopac.
4:30 P. M.—For Dover Plains, connecting at Golden's Bridge with stages for Lake Waccabuc, and at Croton Falls, with stages for Lake Mahopac.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M. for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and Principal stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenpoint, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:35 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M., and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30, and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30, 5:35 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

LOAN OFFICES.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED HOUSE OF J. B. & J. SIMPSON,
Founded 1822.
Nos. 25 Chatham-st. and 19 North William-st.,
Continue to Loan money in sums to suit, on
PERSONAL PROPERTY, DIAMONDS,
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
SEASON OF 1860-61.
OPENING NIGHT, Sept. 3.

THE GREATEST COMBINATION
of
LYRICAL STARS
EVER MADE IN THE UNITED STATES.
The Directors have the honor to announce to the public that they have been so fortunate as to combine
ALL THE EMINENT ARTISTS
of the Italian Opera companies at present in this country in
ONE GRAND CONSTELLATION,
as follows:
1. The artists who compose the regular company of the Academy of Music.
2. The Cortesi Italian Opera company.
3. The Max Maretzek Opera troupe.

The Directors present their programme for the season with every reason to believe that their efforts to elevate the standard of musical taste in this country will be warmly seconded by the public.

They are happy to say that this confidence on their part has been strengthened by the experiences of last season, which was an exceedingly successful one, in the face of the most unfortunate circumstances. They are fully persuaded that the public will remunerate them for the great expense inseparable from the production of Grand Opera with the best artists and the proper mise en scene.

And in this connection it is proper to remark that very few persons disconnected with such enterprises have any adequate idea of the expense, the labor and the risk attendant upon the management of Italian Opera in this country. The public is quite as exigeant as the most fastidious of European audiences. The artists must be of the first-class, and they naturally demand higher remuneration than they receive in London, Paris, or St. Petersburg, the three cities which rank artistically with but not before New-York.

Without Government aid or aristocratic subscriptions the Opera manager in New-York is compelled, in order to satisfy his audience, to undertake expenses as heavy as those which are incurred by the European impresarii, who are virtually insured against loss before they undertake the responsibility thereof. Thus the directors of the Academy of Music find themselves obliged to increase the very large expenditures of last season over FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and to make still further outlay in order to secure the attention and patronage of the public.

So far as the claims of the Italian Opera upon the patronage of the general public are concerned, it may be necessary to say a few words, in order to correct a popular fallacy through which many good people have been led to believe that the Opera is an aristocratic institution. The facts go to show that this impression is quite erroneous. The Greek tragedies—the noble works of Euripides, Sophocles and Æschylus—called tragedies and illustrated by the chorus, are essentially Operas. They were represented in theatres wherein as many as thirty, fifty and sometimes a hundred thousand people were seated at the same time, and where absolute equality was the rule. The only parallel to this is afforded by the history of the Italian Opera in America. Although yet in its infancy, the Opera has become the most popular, as it is the most refined and agreeable, of public entertainments. Hand in hand with the sister arts, painting and sculpture, music has progressed in this country far beyond the most sanguine expectations of its votaries.

And it is not only in an artistic point of view that the Opera is an important institution. Located chiefly in the Metropolis, appealing directly to the public of New York, and being, par excellence, the fashionable amusement of the age, the Italian Opera confers a number of indirect benefits and receives a greater or less return therefor. Thus the opera brings out a very large number of persons who do not attend the theatres, and thereby stimulates trade in fancy goods, such as gloves, fans, lorgnettes, and all kinds of bijouterie. The fashionable milliners, mantua makers, tailors and gentlemens' furnishers, profit by the opera. The journalist finds in the many vicissitudes of the manager, and the piquant little wars which often spring up between the artists, the materials for his most entertaining articles; and the fashionable lounger would find himself quite at a loss for a topic of conversation were it not for the Opera, which takes rank after the weather.

This exordium has been considered proper in view of the fact that the Directors of the Academy of Music have made for the coming seasons arrangements of the most important and elaborate character.

They have learned by experience, the best and dearest of teachers, that, in order, to command success, they must deserve it by presenting artistic talent of the highest order, a perfect ensemble in all its details, orchestra, chorus and scenic effects, variety and novelty in the repertoire, and, therefore, with the fullest confidence in the appreciation of the public, they have made arrangements, at an enormous outlay, to combine, as before mentioned, all the principal artists in the three companies, which appeared in the metropolis during the last season.

THE GREAT COMBINATION
includes the regular Academy company, namely,
Miss ADELINA PATTI,
Madame PAULINE COLSON,
Madame STRAKOSCH,
Signor BRIGNOLI,
Signor FERRI,
Signor SUSINI,
THE CORTESI OPERA TROUPE.
Madame ADELAIDE CORTESI,
(The grand Lyric Tragedienne.)
Signor MUSIANI,
(The famous Tenore di Forza.)
Signori AMODIO and BARILI,
And the Maretzek Company,
Madam INES FABBRI,
Whose career in New-York during the last season was so brilliantly successful.
Signor ERRANI,
The eminent Tenor,
AND
MAX MARETZEK.

The Directors are glad to announce that they have made arrangements with Mr. MAX MARETZEK, whose name is identified with the history of the Italian Opera in the United States. Mr. MARETZEK is one of those rare public servants whose fidelity is as unimpeachable as their ability is undeniable. Always at his post, ever ready for any emergency, deservedly a great favorite with the operatic public. The Directors consider themselves fortunate in having been able to obtain Mr. MARETZEK'S exclusive coöperation during the whole of the ensuing season.

SIGNOR MUZIO,
Who was the Conductor of the Orchestra during the last season, has consented to remain in the United States, and devote his valuable services to the Directors of the Academy, both as conductor and composer. Signor MUZIO has already made himself known in the last season through several morceaux, and who has written several operas which have been performed with success in the European theatres, has composed for the Academy an original grand opera, Semireria, to be produced in the course of the season.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT—ENGAGEMENT OF SIGNOR TAMBERLIK.
Decidedly the most distinguished Operatic artist in Europe at the present moment is
SIGNOR TAMBERLIK,
the greatest of living tenors, whose career has been one of unexampled success, and whose name is known as well in the United States as in France, England or Russia, where he has achieved his artistic triumphs.

The Directors are happy to announce that the engagement of Signor Tamberlik has already been made, and that the eminent Tenor will positively appear in the course of the season.

The newspapers have already acquainted the public with the details of Signor Tamberlik's triumphs. In Paris he captivated the most fastidious audience in the world, and made a furore which has not been approached since the palmy days of Rubini. In London and St. Petersburg this incomparable artist renewed his Parisian success.

In consequence of Signor Tamberlik's European engagements, his stay in the United States will be limited to two months, in which time he will sing twelve times in New-York, six in Philadelphia, and six in Boston. His repertoire will include the following-named operas:
OTELLO,
LE PROPHETE,
ROBERT LE DIABLE,
GUILLAUME TELL,
IL TROVATORE,
IL POLIUTO.

The Directors also have the satisfaction to announce that they have engaged the eminent Basso Profundo,
HERR CARL FORMES,
whose former triumphal career in the United States renders eulogium altogether superfluous.

It is further submitted that Mr. ULLMAN, one of the Directors, is now in Europe, and is arranging several important engagements, of which due notice will be given in future advertisements.

OPENING NIGHT.
MISS ADELINA PATTI.
THE SEASON
will be commenced on
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3,
with Bellini's charming opera
LA SOMNAMBULA.
ADELINA PATTI
as Amina,
a rôle in which she achieved the greatest success last season.
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI
as Elvino.
SIGNOR AMODIO
as the Count Rodolpho.
Conductor.......................Signor MUZIO.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Admission to Parquet, Parquet Circle	$1
Reserved Seats	50 cents extra.
Private Boxes	$4 to $12

(According to size and location.)
Family Circle.........50 cents | Amphitheatre.........25 cents
Doors open at 7½, to commence at 8 o'clock.
The sale of seats will commence on Thursday, Aug. 30, at the Box Office of the Academy of Music, at Sibell's stationery-store, No. 12 Wall-st., and at C. Breusing's, No. 701 Broadway.

HOOLEY AND CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS
AT THEIR OLD HOMESTEAD,
NIBLO'S SALOON.
R. M. HOOLEY, S. C. CAMPBELL, and G. W. H. GRIFFIN,
Proprietors.
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 27, and Every Evening.
N. B.—Messrs. HOOLEY, CAMPBELL & GRIFFIN, beg leave to announce to their patrons and the public generally, that they have leased the above commodious and popular Saloon for the Winter season, where they intend to produce a series of Ethiopian Entertainments in the most recherche style, which, in point of finish and execution, shall far exceed anything of the kind ever offered to a New-York audience, the Programme being UNIQUE, ORIGINAL and UNAPPROACHABLE.
LOOK AT THE COMPANY.

BILLY BIRCH,	J. UNSWORTH,
S. C. CAMPBELL,	MASTER EUGENE,
G. W. H. GRIFFIN,	SENOR OLIVEIRA,
A. WEAVER, and MASTER BARNEY,	(Their first appearance.)
J. B. DONNIKER,	J. C. REEVES,
E. J. MELVILLE,	AUG. ASCHE,
J. J. HILLIARD,	L. A. ZWISLER.

and R. M. HOOLEY.
For further particulars, see small bills. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8. Tickets, 25 cents.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.
THE ABBOTT COLLECTION OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES
Will remain for a short time on exhibition at
No. 659 Broadway.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING—ADMISSION 25 CENTS.
Members of the Society only will be admitted without charge, on exhibition of the Members' Ticket, which is not transferrable.
Visitors to the Egyptian Collection will receive tickets of introduction gratis to the Society's Gallery of Art, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st.
FREDERIC DE PEYSTER, }
WILLIAM C. PRIME, } Committee.
GEORGE H. MOORE, }

MR. J. C. FREDERICKS,
The eminent Tragedian and Elocutionist, will give (entirely from memory,) a grand Shakespearean and Poetical Entertainment, at Hope Chapel, MONDAY EVENING, August 27, previous to his departure for Europe. Admittance, 50 cents.

NIAGARA FALLS! NIAGARA FALLS!—The wonderful BLONDIN'S first ascension in New-York will take place at Jones' Wood, on the 11th of September. This ascension will be the greatest ever made by him, being 200 feet high and 2,000 feet long.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Under the personal supervision of P. T. BARNUM.
BEST VENTILATED LECTURE ROOM
In the world, and delightfully cool and pleasant.
LAST THREE DAYS (MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Aug. 27, 28 and 29,) of
THE GIANT BABY,
THE LARGEST, TALLEST and HEAVIEST BABY IN THE WORLD!!
Being only Seven Years Old, yet Weighing 257 lbs.
As this is positively the last opportunity, no person, old or young, should fail of seeing him.
LAST WEEK OF THE LIVING SKELETON,
Whose leanness is a perfect contrast to the Giant Baby, a contrast never before seen, and never can be again. They may be seen at all hours, Day and Evening. Also,
THE WONDERFUL ALBINO FAMILY!
A Husband, Wife and Child, each one with pure White Skin, Silken White Hair, Pink Eyes, &c., though born of perfectly Black Parents.
LIVING "WHAT IS IT?" or MAN-MONKEY,
The most interesting, amusing, and wonderful creature known.
LADY WITH LONG HAIR,
Flowing gracefully over her shoulders and back, and TRAILING ON THE FLOOR AS SHE WALKS.
THE GREAT LIVING BLACK SEA LION,
The only animal of the kind ever seen in the Atlantic States, and the most extraordinary creature living.
He weighs 1,000 lbs., eats 60 lbs. fish daily, and requires 16 barrels of sea water every 24 hours.
FINEST AQUARIA IN THE WORLD!
Filled with BEAUTIFUL LIVING FISH, LIVING SEAL, &c.
THE FAMOUS "LIGHTNING" CALCULATOR,
MONSTER SNAKES, FORTUNE TELLER,
BABY ANACONDAS, HAPPY FAMILY,
GREAT VARIETY OF NEW WAX FIGURES,
Engaged for one week more, the celebrated
WREN FAMILY,
A COMPANY OF JUVENILE COMEDIANS,
who have elicited the
HIGHEST ENCOMIUMS OF THE PRESS
And the public in every part of this country. They will
APPEAR EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING
this week, at 3 and 7½ o'clock, in a great variety of
DANCES, DUETS, COMIC SONGS,
OPERETTAS, DRAMAS, &c.
Each Performance will be enriched with a splendid
VAUDEVILLE OR FARCE,
by some of the most talented performers in the country.
All these, besides all the Wonders and Novelties of the Museum collection, which embrace not less than
850,000 CURIOSITIES,
From every part of the world, are all, yes,
ALL TO BE SEEN FOR 25 CENTS.
Children under 10 years, 15 cents.
MUSEUM OPEN FROM 7 A. M. TILL 10 P. M.

WINTER GARDEN.
MONDAY and EVERY EVENING,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 2.
SURPRISING SUCCESS
OF
THE PSYCHOMANTHEUM.
OVERFLOWING NIGHTLY OVATIONS
TO
PROF.
ANDERSON,
who is
HAILED WITH ACCLAIM
EVERY EVENING
in his
EXTRAORDINARY EXCITING ENTERTAINMENT,
So replete with the
GRAND, INCOMPREHENSIBLE, CABALISTIC AND ASTOUNDING.
A NIGHT IN WONDER WORLD:
OR,
MAGIC, MIRTH AND MYSTERY.
THE
INTERSPECTIVE CLAIRVOYANCE
and
RETRO-REMINISCENT ORTHOGRAPHY
OF
MISS L. ANDERSON.
Create every night the most unbounded astonishment, and elicit the most deafening plaudits.

PROF. ANDERSON	Cosmopolitan Monarch of Magicians.
Miss L. S. Anderson	Interspective Clairvoyant and Pianist.
Miss Eliza Anderson	The Aerial Inexplicability.
Miss Flora Anderson	The Fairy of the Chorecikopas.
Mr. J. H. Anderson, Jr.	Aide-de-Camp to the Wizard.

11,007 persons visited the Winter Garden from Monday to Friday night.
Every Evening at 8—Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 2.
In consequence of the great rush at the doors, seats should be secured at the box-office early in the day.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager	Mr. Joseph Jefferson.
Stage Manager	Mr. James Simmonds.
Musical Director	Mr. Thomas Baker.
Scenic Artist	J. E. Hayes.

MONDAY, Aug. 27,
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT
BUT FOUR OF
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
For the Benefit of
MR. SOTHERN.
Being his farewell appearances in his celebrated creation of
LORD DUNDREARY!

Mrs. JOHN WOOD	as Florence.
Mr. JEFFERSON	as Asa Trenchard.
Mr. COULDOCK	as Abel Murcott.
Mr. PETERS	as Binney.
Mr. STODDART	as Sir Edward.
Mr. BURNETT	as Coyle.
Miss SARA STEVENS	as Mary Meredith.

Box office open from 8 till 5 o'clock.
WEDNESDAY—Benefit of Mrs. JOHN WOOD.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
MONDAY, Aug. 27—The last night but four.
TUESDAY, Aug. 28—The last night but three.
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 29—The last night but two.
THURSDAY, Aug. 30—The last night but one.
FRIDAY, Aug. 31—
Positively
THE LAST NIGHT
OF
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
And Mr. Jefferson's
successful
SUMMER SEASON.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
The highly-distinguished and talented young American Actress,
MISS JANE COOMBS,
Acknowledged by the Press and Public the most beautiful and elegant artiste on the Stage, has been engaged
FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY,
and will appear,
MONDAY, Aug. 27,
as
LADY EVELINE AMYOTT,
In Mr. Lovell's great play of
THE WIFE'S SECRET,
The authorized copy of which has recently been received by Miss Coombs from England, and will be produced in its ORIGINAL UNABRIDGED FORM,
As acted by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean, for
OVER 300 NIGHTS.
The distinguished Comedian,
Mr. GEORGE JORDAN,
has been engaged expressly to represent the leading part,
SIR WALTER AMYOTT.
The piece will be represented with NEW DRESSES, and NEW and APPROPRIATE SCENERY.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietors... Messrs. G. L. Fox & J. W. Lingard.
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 27,
The performance will commence with
THE RAG-PICKER OF PARIS.
After which THE FOUR LOVERS.
Concluding with
HARRY BLAKE.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY,
NO. 548 BROADWAY.
Crowds are daily flocking to see this magnificent collection of
PAINTINGS AND STATUES.
Here may be found some of the choicest gems of the DUSSELDORF SCHOOL OF PAINTING, and of the AMERICAN and ITALIAN SCHOOLS OF SCULPTURE.
Open DAY and EVENING. Admission, 25 cents.

BROWN'S GREAT PICTURE.
The splendid view of New-York from Hoboken by the celebrated landscapist, GEORGE L. BROWN, called
THE BAY AND CITY OF NEW-YORK,
AT SUNRISE,
is now on view at the CRAYON ART GALLERY,
corner Broadway and 8th-st.,
Admittance 25 cents. GEO. WARD NICHOLS.

SACRED AND MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT AT THE HOME FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN OF SEAMEN, Sailors' Snug Harbor, North Shore, Staten Island, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5, at 2 o'clock, P. M., under the immediate patronage of the lady managers and friends of the institution. The programme, approved by a special committee of ladies appointed by the Board, embraces gems from the oratorios and other classical works of the old and new masters, which the children will perform without alteration or abridgment. Singing by the Home children and children from the Protestant Half-Orphan Asylum, N. Y., aided by distinguished talent from New-York. Holders of tickets to the concert will be privileged to pic-nic in the beautiful groves connected with the institution, from morning until night. Tickets, 25 cents; children, half price; may be obtained in the City at Randolph's, Broadway; of A. C. Wood, Esq., No. 7 John-st.; on the Island at Messrs. J. W. Snedeker's, and C. M. Pine & Co.'s, Factoryville; Office Seamen's Retreat, Stapleton; in Brooklyn, at J. E. Lent's Music Store, No. 350 Fulton-st., and at the entrance on the day of the concert. Go from the City by the North Shore boats, foot of Whitehall-st., at 8½ and 10 A. M., and 12½ P. M., or by the *Flora*, Pier No. 2 North River, at 9 A. M. and 1 P. M. Leave Snug Harbor Dock at 5½ P. M. The proceeds arising from the concert to be applied to the education of the children in Vocal Music.

EXCURSIONS.

"FISHING BANKS AHOY."—THE COMmodious, safe and fast sea-steamer CROTON, Capt. R. S. HOFFMIRE, assisted by Capt. NATHAN ANDERSON, Jr., having been put in complete order, will continue her regular trips to the Fishing Banks EVERY DAY except SATURDAY, leaving James-slip, E. R., at 7½ A. M.; Broome-st., E. R., 7¾; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 8; Spring-st., N. R., 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9. A fine Cotillion Band on board; also, refreshments, bait and fishing tackle supplied. Fare for the excursion 50 cents, affording a fine sail and view of the Bay, Islands, and Fortifications.

EARLY MORNING EXCURSION TO THE CHOLERA BANKS.—The steamer HUNTRESS, Capt. J. DUVALL, will repeat her early morning excursion on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 29, leaving Jackson-st. at 1½ o'clock A. M., Peck-slip at 2 o'clock A. M. Bait furnished gratis. Lines and refreshments can be had on board. Fare $2.
WALTER D. C. BOGGS,
JOSEPH DUVALL.

INSURANCE.

ARE YOU INSURED?
RUTGERS INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 176 Chatham-square, corner of Mott-st.
The Wall-street Fire Insurance Company having transferred to this Company all its outstanding risks, persons holding Policies of Insurance in the said Wall-street Company are requested to call at this office and have them continued or canceled, as may be desired or mutually agreed upon.
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1860.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

[Concluded from First Page.]

agreement thereupon. Although no act of protocol was signed at Töplitz, formal and mutual engagements nevertheless exist between the Emperor of Austria and the Prince Regent."

A telegram from Venice, of the same date, says:

"Count RECHBERG, following the example of Baron von SCHLEINITZ, has just addressed two circular notes to the European Powers, to inform them of the real object of the interview at Töplitz. One of them, in German, is especially intended for the representatives of Austria at the German Courts; the other, in French, has been sent to her diplomatic agents abroad.

"Without allowing the secret of the negotiations at Töplitz to transpire, Count RECHBERG communicates in general terms the complete establishment of an understanding between Austria and Prussia on all great questions of European policy, as well as on questions specially referring to the affairs of Germany."

GERMAN UNITY.

The inauguration of the railway from Salzburg to Munich took place on the 12th inst.

At the dinner given in honor of the event, the Emperor of Austria, in proposing the health of the King of Bavaria, said:

"The sentiment of unity which, as neighbors, we bear towards each other I apply to all German Sovereigns. I cannot but joyfully direct my thoughts to the day on which I grasped the hands of the Prince Regent, to strengthen the unanimity of sentiment which brought us together. Long live the unity of the Princes and peoples of Germany!"

The Emperor concluded thus:

"The health of the King of Bavaria; cheers for the brave people of Bavaria."

The King of Bavaria, in acknowledging the toast, said:

"I hail with joy and full of hope the late friendly meeting of the rulers of Austria and Prussia. That meeting is a guarantee for German unity, for therein lies our power and strength. The health of the Emperor of Austria! Cheers for Austria's true and valiant sons! Cheers for the unity of the two German great Powers!"

MONTENEGRO.

ASSASSINATION OF PRINCE DANIELO.

The following important telegrams have been published:

VIENNA, Sunday, Aug. 12.

According to a telegram from the Governor of Dalmatia, Prince DANIELO was seriously wounded yesterday evening, at Cattaro, by a Montenegrin refugee named KADIR, who fired a pistol at the Prince as he was going on board of a vessel to return to Perzagno. The assassin has been arrested, and the Prince is under medical care at Cattaro.

ZARA, Sunday, Aug. 12.

The attempt on the life of Prince DANIELO took place while on his way from Cattaro to Perzagno. The wound which the Prince received is very serious, but it is not yet known whether it is mortal. He was fired at at a distance of two paces, the ball passing through the lower part of his body.

The Prince was carried into the house of a surgeon, where he now lies.

CATTARO, Monday, Aug. 13.

Prince DANIELO, of Montenegro, expired here today, from the effects of the wound received on Sunday last.

RUSSIA.

CHRISTIANITY IN THE CAUCASUS.

IMPERIAL RESCRIPT.

The Emperor of Russia has addressed the following rescript to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Caucasus:

"The Orthodox Christian faith once prevailed in those parts of the Caucasus where Islamism now reigns. Numerous traces of Christianity still exist in the mountains of that region, where some remnants of the faith have been preserved. Wishing, now that the Caucasus has been subdued, to reëstablish the orthodox creed, but by persuasion, and propagating the Gospel in the mountain districts, we have deemed it advantageous to call all those who have the orthodox cause at heart to coöperate in the great work. For this purpose we have instituted a special Association, under the name of the Society for the Reëstablishment of the Orthodox Christian Faith in the Caucasus, and have sanctioned the statutes of the Society, as drawn up by you, and examined by the Council of the Caucases. Her Majesty the Empress, warmly interested in the progress of orthodoxy in the Caucasus, has taken this Association under her special protection. In transmitting to you the rules of the Society, with our sanction, we confide to you the duty of taking the measures necessary for commencing its operations, hoping that under your direction it will happily effect the object for which it was instituted. We invoke the protection of the Providence of God upon the efforts of the Society. ALEXANDER.

TSARSKOE-SELO, June 20, 1860."

CHINA.

GREAT PROGRESS OF THE REBELLION.

From the Hong Kong Correspondence of the Times.

In view of the alarming progress of the rebels on both sides of the River Yangtze, it is almost inconceivable that the Chinese Government should not seek to renew its relations with England and France. Soochow, a town of the greatest importance in connection with the trade of Shanghai, has been sacked and burnt,—the worst of the evil being that it was in the first instance done by disorganized and mutinous Imperialist troops, who are now reported to have joined the rebels. Several high provincial officers have been murdered; the Governor-General of the Two Kiangs has taken refuge in Shanghai, between which place and the interior all communication is cut off, and the greatest anarchy and confusion reigns throughout the districts. Trade in the North is consequently paralyzed.

Here and at Canton business has been very dull during the fortnight, but in and about the latter city the greatest tranquillity prevails.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

THE SLAVE-TRADE—A STUPENDOUS HUMAN SACRIFICE.

The British steamer had arrived in the Mersey with late intelligence from the West Coast of Africa.

The British war-vessel *Alecto* had sailed from Lagos on the 10th of July, in search of a notorious slaver, carrying American colors, and which is said to have previously made three successful trips.

At Cape Coast an invasion by the Ashantees was expected, as rumors were received daily that they were making warlike preparations. The captain of the American bark *Edwin*, of Salem, had been accused of killing some Kroomen, and attempting the lives of others. The United States gun-boat *Mohican* was at Cape Coast, and the commander was investigating the affair.

From Lagos, we learn that the King of Dahomey was about to make an immense sacrifice of human life to the memory of the late king, his father. The *West African Herald* of the 13th ult., referring to this intention, says:

"His Majesty BADAHUNG, King of Dahomey, is about to make the 'Grand Custom' in honor of the late King GHEZO. Determined to surpass all former monarchs in the magnitude of the ceremonies to be performed on this occasion, BADAHUNG has made the most extensive preparations for the celebration of the Grand Custom. A great pit has been dug, which is to contain human blood enough to float a canoe. Two thousand persons will be sacrificed on this occasion. The expedition to Abeakouta is postponed, but the King has sent his army to make some excursions at the expense of some weaker tribes, and has succeeded in capturing many unfortunate creatures. The young people among these prisoners will be sold into slavery, and the old persons will be killed at the Grand Custom. Would to God this might meet the eyes of some of those philanthropic Englishmen who have some feeling for Africa! Oh! for some man of eloquence and influence to point out to the people of England the comparative uselessness of their expensive squadron out here, and the enormous benefits that must result to this country, and ultimately to England herself, morally and materially, if she would extend her establishments on this coast. Take away two-thirds of your squadron, and spend one-half its cost in creating more stations on shore, and greatly strengthening your old stations."

LATEST PER VANDERBILT.

[BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO SOUTHAMPTON.]

GENOA, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

The Genoa journals publish dispatches announcing the unopposed disembarkation of GARIBALDI with 8,000 men near Reggio on the night of the 10th inst. The same dispatches report the evacuation of the fortress of Scilla by the Neapolitans. The above must be received with great reserve.

TRIESTE, Wednesday.

It is believed that GARIBALDI intends to attack Austria, not on the Venetian, but on the Crotian coast, by attempting a disembarkation at Fiume. The Austrian authorities believe GARIBALDI will first endeavor to provoke a revolution in Crotia and Hungary before proceeding to Venetia. All the coasts are rigorously watched by the cruisers of the Imperial marine.

GENOA, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

The Grand Duchess ANNE of Russia, sister of King LEOPOLD, died this morning at Elfessaw, near Berne.

NAPLES, Thursday, Aug. 14—3 35 P. M.

The camp has just been proclaimed in a state of siege. The proclamation is now being posted. The regular troops and the National Guard are exhorted to do all in their power to maintain public order.

PARIS, Wednesday.

The representatives of England, Austria and Prussia, at the the Court of Tuilleries, have already received the full powers necessary for converting the protocol of the 3d inst. into a formal Convention. It is expected that before the departure of the Emperor for Savoy and Algeria the Ambassadors of Russia and the Porte will have likewise received full powers, and that the Convention will then be definitively signed. Prince METTERNICH and Count KISSELEFF will immediately afterwards quit Paris on leave. Prince METTERNICH will proceed to his estate in Bohemia, where he will remain during the journey of the Emperor of the French.

LONDON CORN MARKET.

From Giles, Son & Barker's Report.

Owing to continued unsettled weather and the increased anxiety about the crops, the markets opened by factors was demanding higher prices for all articles, but, as yet, little business resulted. That little is, however, at rather over Monday's prices.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.

SUGAR ran firm, and in fair demand; refined not much wanted. Low lumps 50s. 6d. COFFEE wanted; rates rather above last week's. TEA—scarcely any business; prices unaltered. RICE firm, though not much business. SALTPETRE quiet, value unchanged. TALLOW little doing; rates scarcely supported.

AFFAIRS IN NICARAGUA.

INTERVENTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Treaties Between the Two Countries—A British Protectorate Extended over Nicaragua.

A BAD PROSPECT FOR WALKER.

The renewed attempt which WALKER is understood to be making for the conquest of Nicaragua, gives special importance to the treaties, concluded during the past year, between that Republic and the Government of Great Britain. Those treaties were laid on the table of the British House of Commons on the 2d inst.; and, although they have not yet been printed, we have received from our London correspondent a full and authentic summary of their contents.

These treaties are three in number,—the most important of them being the treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation, signed at Managua Feb. 11, 1860. By this treaty the contracting parties agree that the citizens of each shall enjoy all the privileges which are enjoyed by or may be extended to the citizens of other countries, with regard to residence, trading, and holding of property; and all the rights and exemptions in navigation, commerce and manufactures, which natives do or shall enjoy. The ships-of-war and mail-packets of each shall have liberty to enter all harbors, rivers, and places within the territories of the other to which the like vessels of other nations are or may be permitted to come, to anchor there, and to remain and refit. British vessels and goods are placed on the same footing in Nicaraguan ports as those of the Republic, and *vice versa*, whether they proceed from the ports of the country to which they respectively belong, or from the ports of any other country; and, in either case, no discriminating duty shall be imposed in the ports of either country on the vessels or their cargoes, whether such cargoes shall consist of native or of foreign produce or manufacture. There are all the stipulations usual in treaties of friendship and commerce, respecting wrecks, military service, deserters, liberty of worship, &c., in all of which matters the stipulations are mutual. *Nicaragua grants to British subjects and property the right of transit between the Atlantic and the Pacific, through the territories of the Republic, by any route which may now or hereafter exist*, reserving, however, its full right of sovereignty over the same; and, also, the same rights and privileges, in respect of rates of transit, passage of troops, &c., as may now or hereafter be granted to any other nations. *Great Britain extends her protection to all such routes, and guarantees their neutrality.*

The Republic engages to establish two free ports, one at each extremity of such route, at which no duties shall be levied on British vessels or goods, unless the latter be intended for consumption within the Republic. Great Britain may transport troops through the Republic, provided notice is given, and that they are not intended to be employed against Central American nations friendly to Nicaragua. The British mails shall be carried over this route free of toll. Nicaragua engages to maintain peace and order on the route, and upon failure to do so, *Great Britain may, with the consent of the Republic, employ her own forces for that purpose.* But in case of unforeseen or imminent danger to British subjects or property, the *British forces are authorized to act without waiting for such consent.* Great Britain may withdraw the guarantee of protection and neutrality if the route should be managed in a manner contrary to the spirit of the treaty, but not without six months' notice. After ten years from the completion of the route, the tolls are to be reduced should the dividends exceed 15 per cent.

These stipulations, it will be seen, give to Great Britain the right of practical intervention in the affairs of Nicaragua, if any emergency should render it necessary.

The second convention, signed at Leon, June 27, 1859, merely regulates the conditions and rates of postage between the two countries.

The third document is the treaty relative to the Mosquito Indians, and to the rights and claims of British subjects, signed at Managua on the 28th of January, 1860, by Mr. WYKE and Don PEDRO ZELEDON. By this treaty, Great Britain, without prejudice to any question of boundary between the Republics of Nicaragua and Honduras, recognizes the sovereignty of the former over the territory hitherto occupied or claimed by the Mosquitoes, within the frontier of the Republic, whatever that frontier may be. The *British protectorate of that part of the Mosquito territory is to cease three months after the ratification of the treaty.* A district within the territory of the Republic is assigned to the Mosquitoes, to be comprised within a line commencing at the mouth of the Rama, and following the course of that river to its source—thence due west to 84° 15' west longitude, up that meridian to the Huesa, and down that river to the sea, as laid down in BAILY'S map; but such district may not be ceded by the Mosquitoes to any foreign State or individual, but shall remain under the sovereignty of Nicaragua. Within this district the Mosquitoes shall enjoy the right of self-government, and Nicaragua agrees to respect their laws and customs, so long as they are not inconsistent with the sovereign rights of the Republic. This condition is not to be construed to prevent the Mosquitoes at any future time from agreeing to absolute incorporation with Nicaragua, on the same footing as other citizens of that Republic. Nicaragua agrees further to pay an annual sum of 5,000 hard dollars to the Mosquito authorities, for a period of ten years, with a view to promote the social advancement of the Indians, and the maintenance of their Government. Her Britannic Majesty engages to use her good offices with the Mosquito Chief, to induce him to accept the foregoing stipulations.

Greytown is to be constituted and declared a free port, under the sovereign authority of Nicaragua. But the Republic, taking into consideration the immunities heretofore enjoyed by the inhabitants, consents that trial by jury, in all cases, civil or criminal, and perfect freedom of religious belief and worship, public and private, such as has hitherto been enjoyed by them up to the present moment, shall be guaranteed to them for the future. No duties or charges shall be imposed upon vessels arriving in or leaving the port, other than such as may be sufficient for the due maintenance of the navigation, for providing lights and beacons, and for defraying the cost of the police of the port; neither shall any duties or charges be levied in the port on goods arriving therein in transit from ocean to ocean. But the Republic of Nicaragua is to be at liberty to levy the usual duties on goods destined for consumption within its territory. All *bona fide* grants of land for due consideration made by the Mosquitoes since the 1st January, 1848, and lying beyond the limits of the territory reserved for the Indians, shall be confirmed, provided they do not exceed 100 square yards if within the limits of Greytown, or one square league elsewhere, and provided such grant shall not interfere with other legal grants made previously to that date by Spain, Central America, or Nicaragua; and provided, further, that no such grant shall include land desired by Nicaragua for forts, arsenals, or other public buildings. If any of the grants should be found to exceed the stipulated extent, the Commissioners to be appointed for that purpose by the contracting Powers, within six months after the exchange of ratifications, shall confirm an area equal to the stipulated extent; and if any grant or part thereof should be desired by the Government for forts or other public buildings, an equivalent extent of land shall be allotted to the grantees elsewhere.

The Congress of Nicaragua having procured the insertion of an additional provision, that the grants of land referred to shall not extend to the westward of the territory reserved for the Mosquitoes further than 84° 30' west longitude, in a line parallel and equal with that of the said territory on the same side, and that if it should appear that any grants have been made further in the interior of the Republic they should be replaced by lands within the limit defined under the regulations agreed to, it was thought necessary by Lord J. RUSSELL and Don J. DE MARCOLETA, the Nicaraguan Minister in London, in proceeding to the ratification of the treaty, to append to it a declaration that the limitation laid down by the Nicaraguan legislature applies to grants of land westward of 84° 30' throughout the whole extent of the territory hitherto occupied or claimed by the Mosquitoes within the frontier of the Republic, but not to grants in any parts of the said territory to the east of that meridian. The Commissioners above referred to are to meet as soon as convenient after their appointment, and proceed immediately to nominate a third person to act as arbitrator in any cases in which they may themselves differ in opinion. If they should not be able to agree in the nominatin of such a person, each Commissioner is to name one, and in every case of difference of opinion it shall be determined by lot which of the two the matter shall be referred to. Her Britannic Majesty and the Republic of Nicaragua engage to consider the decision of their Commissioners, or of the arbitrator, as the case may be, final and conclusive, and forthwith to give full effect thereto.

Gen. Walker's Movements.

HIS CAPTURE OF TRUXILLO—SEIZURE OF ONE OF HIS VESSELS.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Aug. 22.

Gen. WILLIAM WALKER, of whose expedition to Nicaragua we have before had accounts, made his appearance before the town of Truxillo, Honduras, on the 5th inst., and took possession without serious opposition. Only one gun was fired by the troops stationed there, by which two of WALKER'S men were wounded. WALKER then entered the town and took possession. The greatest excitement prevailed.

The object of this attack upon Truxillo is unknown. We only know that the expedition sailed from the Island of Cozumel on the 20th ultimo, as supposed, for Nicaragua direct. Subsequent to its departure, we had intelligence of the capture, by the British, off Honduras, of the schooner *Clifton*, one of his little transports, and of her being taken into the Belize.

Whether now, after learning of this seizure, WALKER subsequently turned his course to that coast to recapture the vessel, or whether he had originally intended, as first stated, to land at Truxillo and make his way through Honduras to Nicaragua by land, we are left to conjecture.

We only know this in addition, that at last accounts from the main land the British flag was still flying on the forts at Truxillo.

The crew of the schooner *Clifton*, captured by the British authorities at Belize, came passengers by the Araminta.

New-Orleans dispatch to the Charleston Mercury.

The bark *Araminta*, which sailed from Ruatan on the 9th, brings highly interesting accounts of the doings of the fillibusters in Central America. The squads of men who had been arriving for weeks in fruit vessels from New-Orleans, had finally sailed from Ruatan, under the flag of CUBANAS, the ex-President of Honduras. Gen. WALKER directed his first attack against the city of Truxillo, in Honduras. This he captured with but trifling loss. *In the last accounts, however, the British flag was seen floating from the port of Truxillo.* It is understood here, among the friends of WALKER, that he will pass through Honduras, and take possession of the Northern portion of Nicaragua. His followers were, at the last advices, in high spirits and confident of the success of their scheme. The *Araminta* brings Capt. JOHN MCCORMICK and the crew of the American schooner *Clifton*, which was seized by the British authorities at Belize, on the ground of her cargo consisting of contraband munitions of war. The most intense excitement prevailed among the people of Ruatan against the domination of Honduras, and the people were arming on all sides to resist the proposed transfer.

CAPTURE OF THE CLIFTON.

The following is a portion of the correspondence following the seizure of the schooner *Clifton*, and the protest of her captain:

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Belize, 18th July, 1860.

SIR: I have already acquainted you, in the presence of your consignees, that upon the execution of the orders I had given with reference to the contraband portion of your cargo, I should be prepared to grant a clearance to the schooner *Clifton*, and I subsequently desired the searcher of Customs to inform you of the nature of the seizure he had made, and to invite you to attend, while the cases were being landed and examined. I think it right to place these facts on record by addressing this communication to you. I again offer you, on the application of yourself or your consignees, to furnish you with a clearance, even after the usual hours of office. I once more invite you to inspect the cases which the officer acting under my instructions has seized and brought on shore from your schooner as containing articles absolutely prohibited by the Imperial Statute, viz.: 11 cases ball cartridges, 8 boxes ball cartridges, 8 cases belts and cartridge boxes.

And I give you notice that my Government will be in no manner responsible for any damage that may acrue to your ship or cargo if you should see proper to abandon her according to your expressed intentions.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

CHAS. W. KUYLER, Colonial Secretary.

BELIZE, HONDURAS, July 18, 1860, 7½ P. M.

C. W. Kuyler, Esq., Colonial Secretary:

SIR: Your communication was received, 6½ P. M. In reply permit me to say that I have protested against the forcible seizure of my vessel, and that I have formally abandoned her to the officer of customs, and shall leave the matter for the adjustment of my Government, fully believing that they will not permit such gross outrages to be perpetrated on American vessels with impunity.

Respectfully your obedient servant,
JOHN McCORMICK, late Master schooner *Clifton*.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CASUALTIES.—At 2 o'clock yesterday morning JOHN BRENNAN, a laborer, fell from the third story of house No. 26 Jay-street, and sustained a fracture of both legs and other injuries. He was conveyed to the New-York Hospital. His residence is at Haverstraw ....An unknown lad, about 16 years of age, was drowned on Saturday evening while bathing at the foot of Fifty-fourth-street, East River, he having been seized with cramps. His body has not been recovered. The police took his clothes to the Ninteenth Ward Station-house....PATK. DIVINE, while skylarking on Saturday night, fell and fractured one of his legs. He was tahen to his residence in Thirty-eighth-street, near Tenth-avenue, and thence to Bellevue Hospital ....CHAS. HALSEY, residing at No. 217 West Thirty-fourth-street, fell from a ladder in Twentieth-street, near Sixth-avenue, and fractured his collar-bone. He was conveyed to his residence.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—JOHN HANNEY, a laborer, was killed on Saturday by the falling of a wall in the building No. 64 Lispenard-street. The wall was in process of demolition, and an order had been given to the workmen to stand aloof, as a portion of it was expected momentarily to fall. The deceased was, however, in the cellar, and is supposed not to have heard the warning, and as the wall fell, some bricks struck him upon the head, and he was instantly killed. Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest upon the body, and a verdict of "accidental death" was rendered. Deceased was a native of Ireland, 35 years of age.

JUVENILE STABBING.—Yesterday afternoon, two little boys, named JAMES CAMPBELL and WILLIAM MURPHY, living at Nos. 464 and 469 Washington-street, were playing in the street, when MURPHY got angry and stabbed his playmate in the side with a pocket-knife. The wound was inflicted just above the hip, and, though serious, is not considered dangerous. The wounded boy was conveyed to his residence by Officer PARET, of the Fifth Ward.

FATAL CAMPHENE ACCIDENT. — Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest, yesterday, at Bellevue Hospital, upon the body of ELIZA GILHOOLEY, an Irishwoman, 24 years of age, who died from burns received, on Saturday evening, at her residence, No. 89 East Thirty-second-street, by the explosion of a can of camphene, which she was using to assist in igniting a fire in the stove. A verdict of "Accidental death" was rendered.

FATAL FALL.—MICHAEL MALLORY, a stone cutter, was killed on Saturday by falling from the first floor to the cellar of a new building corner of Broadway and Murray-street, where he was at work. Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest upon the body and the usual verdict was rendered. Deceased was a native of Ireland, 33 years of age, and leaves a family residing at No. 110 Cannon-street.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown woman, about 30 years of age, was found yesterday in the dock foot of East Thirty-seventh-street, East River. Deceased had dark hair, and was dressed in a striped calico frock, black merino apron, and shoes and stockings, and had been but three or four days in the water. Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest upon the body, and a verdict of "supposed drowning" was rendered.

DEATH FROM INJURIES.—MARGARET QUADE, the child who was injured last Thursday, in consequence of a large iron plate having fallen upon her at the foot of East Eleventh-street, died yesterday of her injuries, at Bellevue Hospital. Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest upon the body. She appears to have had no relatives or friends, as none called to see her while she was in the Hospital.

BOY DROWNED.—EDWARD GEIGHER, a boy 9 years of age, fell into the dock foot of Thirty-fourth-street, North River, on Saturday, and was drowned. His body was recovered, and was taken to the residence of his parents, No. 245 West Thirty-eighth-street, where Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest upon it, and a verdict of "accidental drowning" was rendered.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A young woman, named MARY SMITH, attempted suicide, yesterday, by jumping into the dock foot of Broome-street, East River, but was rescued by the Harbor Police, and properly taken care of.

HOTEL ANNEXATION.—MR. CRANSTON, the proprietor of the New-York Hotel, has annexed the Hotel St. Julien to his establishment. This gives him about fifty additional suites of elegantly furnished apartments.

CORRECTION.—In the TIMES, of Saturday morning, a Police item represented Richard and James Armstrong as having stolen a quantity of clothing. This was a mistake, as the clothing was stolen from the [illegible] by Thomas McGivney. The latter was held to answer by Justice STEERS, in default of $1,000 bail.

Wide-Awake Demonstration.

ORGANIZATIONS IN THE SEVERAL WARDS.

The following is a list of the Wide-Awake General Committee, organized Friday night, and composed of three representatives from the different Ward and independent Wide-Awake Companies in this city. This Committee was formed in accordance with a resolution passed at a mass meeting of the Wide-Awakes of the city some two weeks since, for the purpose of giving the Wide-Awakes in the city a recognized central head, formed of an equal representation from each organized company. The main object of this Committee will be the getting up of a National Demonstration, to occur some night about the first of October. At the next meeting of this Committee, next Friday night, the committee of arrangements for the demonstration will be announced by the President, Mr. DUTCHER. This committee will consist of five members of the General Committee, with the President, Grand Marshal, and four Assistant Marshals as exofficio members, making eleven in all. When the time for the demonstration is set, invitations will be sent to each Wide-Awake Club in the United States, which will, in all probability, be accepted by those in the States contiguous to this. While delegations only can be expected from States at a distance, everything that can be done to make the proposed demonstration the greatest event of this or any previous campaign in the United States. The General Committee have selected excellent officers, who are vouchers that their intended demonstration will be no failure

Gen. J. H. HOBART WARD, the Grand Marshal of the Wide-Awakes in this City, is well known as an officer in the Mexican War, and as Captain of the Scott Life Guard; also, as the Ex-Commissary-General of the State under Governors CLARK and KING. It is the intention of the Grand Marshal and assistants to establish a system of drill adapted and peculiar to the Wide-Awakes only, to be known as the Wide-Awake Tactics—a system of drill different from the military, and such as will add novelty to the other peculiarities of the Wide-Awake movement.

The following is a list of the officers of the Wide-Awake organizations in the City:

Silas B. Dutcher, of the Ninth Ward, President of the General Committee; A. M. Coffin, of the Twenty-first Ward, First Vice-President; Eberhardus Warner, of the Third Ward, Second Vice-President; Frank Shephard, of the Rail-Splitters Battalion, Second Company, Recording Secretary; Thomas H. Marten, of the Sixth Ward, Corresponding Secretary; Allan Rutherford, of the Seventeenth Ward, Treasurer; Grand Wide-Awake Marshal—Gen. J. H. Hobart Ward, of the Sixteenth Ward; Assistant Marshals—David E. Gavit, of the Twentieth Ward; Col. Postley, of the Eighteenth Ward; George B. Van Brunt, of the Yorkville or Twelfth Ward Wide-Awakes, and Charles S. Van Norton, of the Rail-Splitters Battalion; John Missing, Sergeant-at-Arms of Committee.

Ward.	Delegates.
1	John Conley, Wm. Walsh, John Battersby.
2	Lorin Palmer, Richard McLeod, George L. Ehle.
3	Joseph M. Costa, John J. Jeffries, Everharhus Warner.
4	Morris Truedsam, R. McGrath, John Mahoney.
5	Eleazur Jackson, Chester Whitney, Thomas Roe.
6	Ira H. Tuthill, Thomas H. Martin, James R. Lawrence.
7	James McClaine, Daniel Sheehan, Lewis Happs.
8	W. F. T. Chapman, Francis John Tucker, Wm. H. Sager.
9	Silas B. Dutcher, H. C. Ralie, Wm. M. Gillespie.
10	Wm. Kellock, George Donalson, John R. Lawrence.
11	Simon Hazeltine, Richard G. Hunt, Lewis Jones.
12	John W. Peeney, Chas. L. Frost, D. W. C. Ward.
13	Enneas Elliot, Wm. Hammond, J. M. Boyd.
14	R. E. Jeffries, Joseph S. Root.
15	Herbert Owens, Wm. Carlock, John S. Van Riper, Isaac Jolly.
16	Gen. J. H. Hobart Ward, George McKay, Moses Platt.
17	Allan Rutherford, E. C. Alphonse, E. M. Hulburt.
18	R. A. Dimmick, H. Wilson, J. J. Sperry.
19	Walter S. Pinckney, W. R. Rockwell, Hamlin Babcock.
20	Daniel E. Gavit, Joseph B. Pollock, E. R. Pinckney.
21	F. J. White, Wm. Pullman, A. M. Coffin.
22	George Fertner, John H. Davison, R. H. Shannon.

CITY WIDE-AWAKES—A Seymour Bunce, J. Salis Ritterband, Jno. B. Cummings.

EXCELSIOR WIDE-AWAKES—John Blewitt, George Stewart, Thompson Martin.

KNICKERBOCKER WIDE-AWAKES—W. G. Rathe, J. A. Reading, Sinclair Tousey.

RAILSPLITTER'S BATTALION—*First Company*—C. S. Van Norden, Jas. Leeds, W. T. Farnham. *Second Company*—C. B. Mann, Frank Shepard, Chas. B. Stocking.

ZOUAVE WIDE-AWAKES—M. A. Read, Allan Cooper, Theodore Anderson.

Police Reports.

A BOGUS COUNTESS ARRESTED FOR SWINDLING.

Senora Dona Pedro, a pretended Portuguese Countess, was arrested on Saturday, charged with having by false pretences swindled Mr. Wm. Grigg, of No. 1,051 Broadway. This gentleman makes affidavit that in May last the accused called upon him and represented that she was a Portuguese lady of royal blood, the only child of one Don Pedro, who supported her by sending her $3,000 yearly—that she had been banished from her country for seven years for marrying an Englishman—that her husband was dead, and that the time would be up next Spring. She said further that she owned an estate on Staten Island, worth $25,000, a carriage and pair of fine horses, for one of which a brother-in-law of James Gordon Bennet had offered $1,000. He said, further, that the Prince de Joinville was her cousin, and August Belmont, Gen. Palz, Richard Busteed, Lawyer Breed, and Mr. Meyers, of Broadway, and many others were her intimate friends. Her object in calling upon Mr. Grigg was to lease from him the furnished house No. 884 Broadway, and he, believing her humbug story, let her have it for $75 per month, but after she had occupied it a while, and had not paid the rent, he began to be suspicious, and finally ascertained that she (the Said Portuguese Countess) was no more or less than a procuress of fancy women for fast men, young and old. He also ascertained that she had been in the habit of swindling hotel keepers by means of her humbug stories, and that the landlords of the Grammercy-park House, Smithsonian, Knight's, Astor-place Hotel, European House, Mrs. Forman's house, in Twenty-seventh-street, and sundry livery-stable keepers, had suffered by her to the extent of from $20 to $200 each. She was brought before Justice CONNOLLY, and held to await an exmination, which is held for to-day.

ROBBERY AT THE HORSE MARKET—AN OFFICER STABBED.

A robbery of several hundred dollars took place on Saturday afternoon at the Horse marnet, up town, and Officer Eldridge, of the Twenty-first Precient, was dispatched to hunt up the thieves. He finally tracked them into the Eleventh Ward, and while passing up Stanton-street, at 2½ o'clock in the morning, heard a disturbance in an alley. He paused a moment at the entrance of the alley, when a large man, having adrawn sword in his hand, rushed at him and stabbed him in the shoulder. In an instant the Officer closed in with the man, and at the same moment gave the alarm-rap. Policemen Marston and Levon were soon on the spot, and secured the ruffian, but not until he had again stabbed the officer. The last wound was in the breast, and is highly dangerous. The prisoner is a German butcher, named Annis Chester. He was locked up at the Essex Market Police Court for trial. The officer was taken to his residence, No. 261 Second-avenue, and attended by a physician. Chester, it appears, was assaulting an old man named John Germuska, in the alley, when the officer came upon him. Germuska had his face badly cut and bruised, but is not severely injured.

ANOTHER GANG OF JUVENILE BURGLARS ARRESTED.

Sergeant Matthews, and officers Rose and Spence, of the Third Ward yesterday arrested six lads in the garret of the basket store No. 185 Washington street. It appears that a clerk in the neighboring store of Messrs Miller & Luther, had occasion to go into the store yesterday, and on doing so found that all the desks had been broken open, and their contents turned topsy-turvey. He at once notified the above officers, and they soon found that the thieves were concealed in some one of the stores in that block. After a patient search, they at length found one of them, and by threatening him with summary punishment, induced him to tell where the others were hidden.

BURGLARY IN BROADWAY.

On Saturday night about 10 o'clock, the wholesale lace, silk and cloth store of Cochran & Co., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, was entered by burglars, who ascended to the roof of a new building adjoining, and by knocking a large hole through the skylights of Cochran & Co.'s store, obtained admission. Fortunately the private watchman heard them, and being unarmed he went out and obtained the assistance of four policemen, but the burglars had become alarmed and escaped by the Mercer-street entrance, without carrying off any goods. Had they not been discovered they would probably have secured a rich haul of plunder.

ASSAULT UPON A POLICEMEN.

Joseph P. West, a hoop-skirt manufacturer, was arrested on Saturday, charged with assaulting Policeman HOLTZ of the Twenty-first Ward. It appears that on Saturday night the officer saw WEST standing upon the stoop of No. 137 West-Thirty-fourth-street, and suspecting him to be a burglar asked him what business he had there? WEST told him to go to ——. The officer retaliated, whereupon WEST gave him a kicking, for which he was arrested and fined $10.

DISTURBANCE IN A DRINKING-SALOON.

A few nights ago a row occurred in the drinking-shop corner of West and Cedar streets, during which Daniel Horrigan had his skull fractured by a blow with a heavy bottle, and now lies dangerously wounded at the New-York Hospital. On Saturday the Police arrested Lorenzo Stevens, who stands charged with having committed the assault. Frederick Hoyle was also arrested, as having been engaged in the row. Both were committed by Justice WELSH to await examination.

COUNTERFEITS.

Counterfeit five-dollar bills on the Merchants and Manufacturers' Bank, of this City, and counterfeit fives on the City Bank, at Erie, Penn., were put into circulation on Saturday night. A man named John Dolan was arrested, charged with passing one of the latter, and Justice STEERS locked him up for examination.

STEALING CLOTHING.

Thomas McHugh, a youth 17 years of age, was caught on Saturday afternoon, in the act of stealing 11 jackets which were piled up in front of the store of Simon Fox, No. 158 Chatham-st. He seized the jackets and ran off with them, but was pursued and arrested. He was locked up to answer.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A GANG OF YOUNG BURGLARS BROKEN UP.—On Saturday morning, about 4 o'clock, four boys were discovered attempting to break into Mr. JOHN DILLON'S store, No. 9 Jay-street. They were subsequently arrested in a stable in John-street by Offices KERRIGAN, of the Second Precinct. They gave their name and ages as follows: JAMES CAMBELL, 15; JOHN MULLIGAN, 14; JOHN CANFIELD, 19; JOHN DILLON, 18. When brought before the Court, MULLIGAN turned State's evidence, and testified to the following burglaries by the boys arrested and others of the gang: Feed-store of JAS. SMITH, corner of Plymouth and Jay streets; brass-foundry in the Fifth Ward, $100 worth of castings stolen; another foundry in the neighborhood, $30 in money stolen; store corner of Bridge and John streets, $6 stolen from the till; sloop foot of Jay-street, $20 in money and a quantity of clothing stolen. The boys were committed for trial.

A MAN STABS HIS WIFE.—On Saturday morning CHARLES CHURCHILL, residing in Rodney-street, near Lee-avenue, E. D., quarreled with his wife and stabbed her with a carving knife, wounding her severely in the forehead. He made his escape, but was arrested late Saturday night by Officer MARRYATT, of the Fifth Precinct. The prisoner is an engineer by trade.

CITY MORTALITY.—The number of deaths last week was 148,—39 adults and 109 children. The principal diseases were cholera infantum 26, consumption 11, convulsions 14, marasmus 18.

Affairs in Texas.

THE RECENT FIRES—VIGILANCE COMMITTEES—THE CROPS.

The details of the recent fire in Henderson, Texas, are given in the *News* of the 16th. That paper says:

"The principal hotel and all but one of the business houses were destroyed. The loss is estimated at from $175,000 to $250,000; $50,000 worth of goods were burned in the street, after removal from the stores. All the supplies of groceries, &c., for the town and neighborhood were burned, leaving many families reduced to want. A negro woman belonging to a man named HERNDON, a small tavern-keeper, confessed to having started the fire. The master and his brother are under arrest as being concerned in the affair. HERNDON was already accused of having dealt with slaves for stolen goods. The Committee were investigating the affair, and many negroes confessed to a knowledge of a general plot for incendiarism and murder.

The following are the names of the principal losers: B. F. McDonough, loss $25,000; K. Meyer, $9,000; Turner & Harper, $30,000; Felton, Wiggins & Hogg, $3,000; Martin Casey, $5,000; John E. Jones, $15,000; A. M. Murphy, $3,000; L. & A. Mayer, $11,000, insured for $1,000; Rosamburg & New, $600; J. W. Shelton, $10,000; Dr. J. A. Jordan, $2,000; Charles Fox, $16,000; G. M. Nichols, $5,000; H. D. E. Redwine, $5,000; T. M. Yates, $6,000, insured for $4,500; W. B. Ector, $5,000; Duncan Preston, $3,000; Bromley & Yates, $2,600; J. L. Miller, $1,300; Webster Flanegan, $15,000; Estill & Likens, $5,000; William Stedman, $10,000; S. L. Earl, $500; Lewis Hannock, $100; John Dyke, $2,500; Latham & Webster, $3,000; T. M. Likens, $12,000; S. G. Swan, $2,500; James McBride, $1,000; W. A. McClanahan, $300; Wiley Harris, $6,000; M. D. Ector, $1,000; Cobb & March, $300; Dansby & Dodson, $280; J. W. Harris, $1,000; M. D. Graham, $500; C. J. McDonough, $1,500; D. Le Rosen, $400; R. B. Tutt, $2,000; estate of J. T. Likens, $2,000; R. H. Cumby, $25; J. B. Likens, $2,500; Ben Smither, $300. Total loss, $220,000. Insured, $8,500. Clear loss, $211,500."

The Tyler *Reporter*, of the 7th, says that a report has just reached there that Belleview, in Rusk County, was burned on the night of the 4th inst. The same paper says that Dangerfield, in Titus County, is burned. At Athens, Henderson County, a well was discovered to be poisoned on Sunday night the 5th inst., and over 100 bottles of strychnine was found in possession of negroes. On examination the plot was brought to light, which was to poison as many as possible at breakfast, and then the knife and the pistol, with which they were well supplied, were to do the balance of the work. All the old women and young children were to be murdered, and the young women were to be taken as wives by the hell-hounds. A patrol of 100 men is now on duty every night in Tyler, and this has thus far saved that town. A stable belonging to JOHN T. CARLISLE, in Athens, was burned by an incendiary on the evening of the 6th. A negro belonging to Mr. BARRON, at Science Hill, Henderson County, was hung on the 3d—strychnine having been found in his possession, and he having confessed to having a hand in the insurrection. A gentleman writing from Rusk, Cherokee County, 4th inst., gives an account of a plot to poison the whole community on election day. Poison was found in the possession of several of the negroes, and confessions are elicited of a determination to poison and murder the whole people. Similar plots have been discovered in Anderson and Henderson Counties.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 Fifth-avenue. At all other hours he is at his private hospital, where every comfort of domestic life is provided for those who require the more important operations, or careful dietetic treatment.

[Advertisement.]

A PICTURE OF YOUR MIND.—If you would have your "mental measure" taken, by which you can know exactly what you are, your capabilities, your virtues and your faults, go to FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York, and have your character written out in full. It would be the best thing to which you can treat yourself or friends.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY.
No. 707 Broadway.
PHOTOGRAPHS, IVORYTYPES,
MINIATURES IN OIL AND DAGUERREOTYPES.

[Advertisement.]

BUY THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.—HOLLOWAY'S PILLS will cure confirmed Dyspepsia in a week; one dose relieves headache, two cleanse the liver, and three infallibly restore the natural functions of the bowels.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURES.—Dealers and others are invited to call at our great depôt for Gas Fixtures. A large stock of new patterns now on hand. WARNER, PECK & CO., Manufactures, No. 579 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Aug. 25—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull but unchanged; sales at $5 25 for extra State; $6 75 for favorite double extra City brands. WHEAT firm, with good demand for Spring and red Winter, the supply of which has been larger than usual for the last two days, is nearly disposed of, and the market closes with but little offering on the spot; sales 8,000 bushels red Southern Michigan at $1,16; 10,000 bushels Chicago Spring No. 2, including 4,000 bushels at $1 04½, and 1,700 bushels old white Canada at $1 27½. CORN in good demand; the supply arriving is mostly consigned through; sales 1,300 bushels Indiana on private terms. Canal FREIGHTS advanced 2c. on Flour, but steady on grain; Flour 34c., Wheat 10c., Corn 9½c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—90,100 bushels Wheat, 34,800 bushels Corn, 1,200 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—1,125 bbls. Flour, 68,600 bushels Wheat, 170,000 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Aug. 25—6 P. M.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT dull, but advanced 2c.@3c.; sales, 120,000 bush. at 81c.@82c. for No. 1 Spring; 79c.@80 for No. 2 minor mixed; $1 for Red, in store. CORN firm; sales, 74,000 bush., at 37c.@48½c., in store. OATS firm, and advanced ½c. *Receipts*—2,300 bbls. Flour, 87,000 bush. Wheat, 45,000 bush. Corn, 15,000 bush. Oats. *Shipments*—1,500 bbls. Flour, 251,000 bush. Wheat, 48,000 bush. Corn. FREIGHTS declined 2c., at 10c. on Wheat and Corn to Buffalo. SIGHT EXCHANGE on New-York, ¾ ℔ cent. premium.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Aug. 25.

FLOUR firm and in good demand. WHEAT better; sales 62,000 bushels, at 95c. for No. 2 Chicago Spring; 98c. for No. 1 do.; $1 10@$1 11 for Red Winter; $1 12@$1 13 for White Winter. CORN 1c. better; sales 25,000 bushels at 49c. OATS 1c. better; sales 14,000 bushels at 28c. WHISKY steady; sales 50 bbls. at 20c. Canal FREIGHTS unchanged. *Lake Imports*—5,000 bbls. Flour, 58,000 bushels Wheat, 92,000 bushels Corn, and 4,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—100 bbls. Flour, 48,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, and 9,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 25.

COTTON firm; sales to-day 1,600 bales, including 800 bales new, at 10¼c.@10½c. for middling. CORN dull; sales of mixed at 58c. PROVISIONS very dull. Other articles unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Aug. 25.

FLOUR in better demand for all grades and advanced 5c.@10c. WHISKY firm at 18c. BACON—Shoulders firm; no sales. MONEY market easy. SIGHT EXCHANGE on New-York firm at ⅜ ℔ cent. premium.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 26.—*In steamship Vanderbilt, from Southampton and Havre.*—J. A. Bell, lady and son; Jesse Seligmann, lady, 3 children and 2 nurses; J. Stettheimer, lady, 3 children and servant; A. Robins and lady, Miss Robins, Master A. Robins, Capt. J. Stevenson, H. Rice, lady, son and daughter; Samuel Braman, A. Gourrier, Dr. C. H. Duck and lady, W. Insloes, Miss Virginia Insloes, Miss Mary Insloes, S. Houssman and lady, M. Crettes, E. Seignauret, C. de Lassus and lady, G. T. Richards, W. H. Halls, Rev. T. W. Geisenhainer and lady, Miss Susan Geisenhainer, Miss H. Barkhaller, Mrs. A. Grapanche, Miss L. Grapanche, Mrs. H. H. Greenhough, Miss A. L. Greenhough, C. Scherlenberg, G. W. Bull, Sr., G. W. Bull, Jr., lady, son and nurse; Mrs. A. Larousaini, U. Larousaini, J. Larousaini, J. Colton, E. Capel, A. Roche, Miss A. Eloffe, J. M. Cooper, Mrs. R. Harris, E. Namburg, H. T. Street, Miss Street, C. Matthes, Miss Matthes, Miss A. Blum, A. Jacquemot, A. De Angelis, E. Edmunds, E. Simon, J. C. Calhoun, Dr. E. Proterre, A. C. Perpignan, E. Villanova, lady and daughter; Mrs. T. Tyler, Mrs. H. Carroll and son, G. Kaufmann and lady, Miss S. Stollmann, Miss S. Hatchstetter, Thomas Blois, A. Gillinger and lady, Mrs. E. W. Turner, 4 children and servant; Miss M. Dandes, A. Gautaland and lady, Mrs. T. Lagarde and daughter, Mrs. M. Mampone, V. Hageman, J. Eckerts, J. Ellis, D. Wright, E. Bricault, Isaac Joseph, lady and 4 children; M. Williams, C. Sentz, H. Mackaben, Dr. J. C. Wilson and servant, C. Weisker, A. G. Martel, T. A. Magnesson, E. Lebeon, Thomas Dies, J. P. Abrahams, H. Teleander, J. M. Davis, Signor Ulgana, J. H. Weep, L. Duburnis, A. Keiman, J. Quesada, lady and daughter; J. Kittel, Henry Allen, George W. Elliot, George Virtue, F. Link, C. Scherlenberg, W. Wallace, J. Ames, James Hewitt, G. R. Jackson and lady, Mrs. R. Bird, E. A. Jessel, lady and son; Mrs. J. Jones and child, H. Noble, H. Douglas, J. F. Frueauf, son and daughter; M. Meredith, Miss Meredith and servant, P. S. Brown, Miss Josephine Brown, Mrs. M. Perritt, M. Costeraunte, C. H. Bredemeyer, Dr. Schuyler, and 215 in second cabin. Total, 381.

In bark Talisman, from Buenos Ayres—Lieut. Chas. P. McGary, U. S. N., lady and child, James S. Frick.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 22 | Sun sets.... 6 41 | Moon sets.... 1 34

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 4 28 | Gov. Island. 5 17 | Hell Gate.... 6 39

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Aug. 25.

Cleared.

Steamship Huntsville, Post, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Yorktown, Parrish, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heineken; Alabama, Schenck, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill & Son; Patapsco, Vail, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Parkersburgh, Powell, Wilmington, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Empire City, Baxter, Havana, Livingston, Crocheron & Co.; Monticello, Gager, Norfolk, &c., H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Potomac, Watson, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Boston, Crocker, Philadelphia, F. Perkins.

Ships B. Aymar, Sawyer, Searsport, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Toulen, Upsher, New-Orleans, T. N. Stanton; Lady Franklin, Jordan, Liverpool, Samuel Thompson's Nephews.

Barks D. S. Wilson, Peacock, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; Tacony, Brown, Marseilles, J. R. Dow; J. A. Lee, Christian, Demarara, J. M. Smith & Co.; Linda, Hewett, Matanzas, J. E. Ward & Co.; Linda Stewart, Davis, St. Jago, Jonathan Thompson.

Brigs Ceylon, (Br.,) Crowell, St. John, D. R. De Wolff; Sultan, Sutton, Georgetown, C. B. Dibble & Co.; Tornado, McCarty, Kingston, Henry De Cordova; Pedro Sanchez Dolz, Fickett, Marseilles, Peck & Church; Manrico, (Dutch,) Schneider, Curacoa, Dovall & Co.; Henry, (Br.,) Squanbridge, Charlottetown, J. G. Rowe; J. Carver, Shute, Boston, Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Schooners Davison, Ryder, Norfolk, M. Bedell; C. Dennis, Horton, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.; Fleetwood, Cathcart, Para, Jas. Bishop & Co.; Leocadia, Small, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co.; J. M. Holmes, Brewster, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Fairfax, Mott, Alexandria, Safford & Dodge; Susan, Bearse, Boston, S. W. Lewis; Cabot, Hamilton, Boston, J. W. McKee; Major Barbor, Sherman, Havana, E. Shiverin; J. W. Hughes, Davis, Wilmington, D. C. Murray.

Sloops Harvest, Corwin, Bristol, master; Thos. Hull, Hull, Providence, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Potomac, Watson, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co. On the 24th inst., at 6 P. M., saw a schooner ashore 10 miles S. of Sandy Hook; lies broadside on, and the sea making a complete breech over her; mainsail and jib set.

Steamship Nashville, Murray, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamship Star of the South, Lyon, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill & Co.

Steamship Boston, Cannon, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Carolus Magnus, Ashley, Liverpool July 6, with mdse. and 30 passengers to Wm. Whitlock, Jr. Experienced light westerly winds and calms the entire passage. Aug. 15, lat. 43 02, lon. 59 22, exchanged signals with steamship City of Washington, bd. E. 22d, lat. 40 35, lon. 48 30, took pilot from boat Geo. W. Blunt, No. 11.

Brig Ocean Wave, (of Fall River,) James, Alicante July 29, passed Gibraltar Aug. 1, with lead, wine, &c., to J. E. Ward & Co.

Brig Humming Bird, Pultz, Marseilles 40 ds., passed Gibraltar July 28, with mdse. to B. Blossom & Son.

Brig Mary Ellen, (Br.,) Sherden, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig Galveston, Whitfield, New-Bedford 24 hours, in ballast, to master.

Schr. E. C. Johnson, Lockwood, Georgetown, S. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to master. Aug. 23, at 6 P. M., saw a small schooner go ashore between Deal and Shark Rivers. Could not ascertain her name.

Schr. Lombard, (of Boston,) Harding, Tarragona July 22, passed Gibraltar Aug. 1, with wine, lead, &c., to Crocker, Wood & Co.

Schr. Gipsy, Ingalls, Machias 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Mayhew.

Schr. James Lawrence, Allen, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. C. Dayton & Co.

Schr. Lottie, Taylor, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. W. McKee.

Schr. Bolivar, Ingraham, Rockland 4 ds., with lime to master.

Sloop W. D. Mangam, Russell, Taunton 4 ds., with nails to Bessey & Crocker.

Arrived....SUNDAY, Aug. 26.

Steamship Vanderbilt, Lefevre, Havre and Southampton Aug. 15, at 7:15 P. M. The earlier part of the voyage was extremely boisterous and wintry, with heavy westerly gales. At 2 o'clock this morning passed the steamships Adriatic and Edinburgh. The Vanderbilt, on the outward passage, left Sandy Hook on Saturday, July 28, at 2:30 P. M., and arr. at the Needles, Isle of Wight, exactly at midnight on Monday, Aug. 6, which, after the deduction of allowance in difference of time, has made by far the most unprecedentedly rapid passage across the Atlantic.

Steamship Montgomery, Berry, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Delaware, Cannon, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamship Roanoke, Couch, Richmond, Norfolk, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamer Potomska, Nye, New-Bedford, with mdse. to master.

Steamer Albatross, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Atlanta, (of Richmond, Me.,) Whitmore, Philadelphia 3 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Cavallo, Washington, Port Lavacca, Texas, 32 ds., with hides, &c., to J. H. Brower & Co. Had light winds and calms the entire passage, and only 38 hours fair wind.

Bark Talisman, (of Baltimore,) Baldwin, Buenos Ayres July 6, and Montevideo 9th, with hides and wool to C. Morton Stewart, of Baltimore.

Bark Convoy, Woodward, Remedios 14 ds., with sugar to D. & A. Sturtevant.

Brig Ocean Bird, Shackford, Para July 29, and the River 31st, with rubber, &c., to C. P. Burdett. Sld. in co. with Br. bark Geo. A. Phillips, for Honduras. Was becalmed 3 ds. in the lat. of Bermuda. The schr. Addie E. Barns sld. from the River the day previous.

Brig Lucretia, (Br., of Halifax,) Maxwell, Orient Bay, St. Martin's, Aug. 9, with salt to Smith, Jones & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Taratine, Pressey, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Brig Victor, Haskell, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sally Smith, Hayden, Edenton, N. C., 5 ds., with wheat to Sawyer & Wheeby.

Schr. James English, Bliven, Albany, with mdse. for Boston.

Schr. Nelson Harvy, Wells, Albany, with mdse. for Boston.

Schr. Golden Rule, Sylvester, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lyndon, Smith, Pembroke 9 ds., with laths to J. J. Boynton & Son.

Schr. Thomas Jefferson, Chase, Salem 3 ds., with mdse. to R. W. Ropes & Co.

Schr. Augusta, Kelley, New-Bedford 3 ds., with oil to master.

Schr. North West, Haskell, New-Haven, for Rondout.

Sloop Rienzi, Briggs, Providence 2 ds.

WIND—During the day, N. N. W.

BELOW—One bark.

Sailed.

Steamships Edinburgh, for Liverpool, and passed the Battery at 12:15 P. M.; Adriatic, for Southampton and Havre, and passed the Battery at 12:25 P. M.; Empire City, for Havana; Alabama and Huntsville, for Savannah; James Adger, for Charleston; Parkersburgh, for Wilmington, N. C.; Monticello, for Washington, D. C.; Yorktown, for Norfolk, &c.; Potomac, for Baltimore; Patapsco, for Portland. Ships Lady Franklin, for Liverpool; Antarctic, do. From Quarantine—Resolute, for Bordeaux; Java, for Glasgow.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Martha Ann, McNiel, Capt. Turpie, from Mobile, which arr. on Thursday, reports: On 15th and 16th inst., during a heavy gale from N. to N. E., with a heavy cross sea, in lat. 33 40, lon. 76 10, shipped a sea which burst the main jib and stove in the main hatch, and was hove on her beam ends, where she lay for two hours.

The steamship Teutonia, from New-York, arr. at Southampton Aug. 15.

PORTLAND, Aug. 23.—About three tons of sugar has been saved from the brig Zone, (previously reported wrecked near this port,) also sails, rigging and spars in a damaged state, which will be sold on Saturday, 25th inst.

Spoken, &c.

Arrow—bark, Harrington, from Salem for Rio Grande, 34 ds. out, all well, July 31, lat. 10 45 S., lon. 34 40.

Georgia—ship, for Savannah, Aug. 23, lat. 37 43, lon. 74 30.

Hibernian—Br. ship, was seen July 15, lat. 49 12, lon. 17 10.

Inman—bark, from Boston for Bombay, 42 ds. out, all well, July 25, lat. 22 50 S., lon. 35 35 W.

Loure Jewett—bark, of St. John, N. B., 36 ds. from Rio Janeiro for New-York, Aug. 21, lat. 31, lon. 66 35.

Mary W. Brown—fishing schr., was seen Aug. 13, lat. 44 18, lon. 57 59, wished to be reported.

North Point—brig, from New-York for Rio Janeiro, 63 ds. out, all well, Aug. 1, lat. 7 50 S., lon. 34.

Ophelia—ship, bound N., was seen off Tortugas Aug. 11.

St. Jago—bark, from Matanzas for Portland, Aug. 22, lat. 37, lon. 73 20.

Foreign Ports.

At Buenos Ayres, July 6, ship Parana, Langstan, hence, dischg.; barks Corillo, Pattingill, do. do.; Swallow, Strout, from Salem, do.; Wave Crest, Harmon, for New-York in 20 ds.; brig Chatanooga, from and for Baltimore in 15 ds.

At Montevideo, July 9, barks Roebuck, Chase, for New-York, ldg.; Virginia Ann, for Eastport next day.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

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